THE GRAIN SUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 14, 1923



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Photo by Jesso

February Household Number

Circulation Over 79,000 Weekly



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THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to fill such applications satisfactorily and bring the help to the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or offices listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance whatsoever towards the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest rallway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, covers the following points:—the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

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Department of Colonization and Development Canadian Pacific Railway

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal.

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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (8-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmersentirely independent, and not one dollar of politi cal, capitalistic or special interest money is in vested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

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Growers' Association and

the United Farmers of

J. T. HULL

Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressive Amendment to Address Calling for Substantial Reductions in Tariff Defeated by Combined Liberal and Conservative Votes

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

HE debate on the address produced two unexpected amendments, one from the Progressives, moved by Mr. Hoey, calling for tariff reductions, and another from an Independent, Capt. Shaw, of Calgary, for a reduction in expenditure and taxation, both of which were defeated by large majorities.

The divisions cut across all groups. Two of the Progressives, McBride and Humphrey, of British Columbia, voted with the government against the Hoey motion, while 14 Progressives voted against that of Capt. Shaw. The Conservatives voted with the government on the Hoey amendment, while on this A. R. McMaster went against the government. The two Labor members supported the Hoey amendment, but they split on Capt. Shaw's.

Progressive Amendment

The Hoey amendment, which was the official statement of the Progressive's position, was by far the more important and caused much searching of hearts on the government side. It came unexpectedly, impelled by the conviction that if the Progressives did not take this opportunity of stating by resolu-tion their position on the tariff they would not get another chance during the session. It will be remembered that on several occasions they have been prevented, through the speaker's ruling, from moving an amendment to the amendment to the budget, the priority in this case being given to the official opposition. It thus seemed to be a case of now or never.

The Hoey amendment is as follows: "That in view of the increased burden of taxation and of the hardship which many of the people suffer from this burden, and the unrest and dissatisfaction arising therefrom, and in view of the desirability of adopting measures to reduce the cost of production, and effect such relief to consumers and producers as may be within the power of parliament, the House is of the opinion that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the

highest importance:

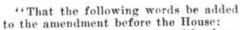
'1. Diminishing the very high cost of production, which presses so severely on the primary producers of the country

"2. Reducing the cost of living to the great masses of the common people, many of whom are being forced out of the country by the prevailing economic conditions.

A Live Issue

The resulting discussion and the division showed that the tariff is far from being a dead issue, indeed it bids fair to be the liveliest issue this session that it has been for some time. Those who have been talking about a coming together between the Conservatives and at least a portion of the Progressives must have been sorely disappointed as they saw the chasm yawn between the two groups when the Conservatives voted with the government on this division. This is the only subject on which the Liberals and Conservatives seem to

Capt. Shaw's Position The text of the Shaw amendment Was:



"That this House views with alarm the substantial increase in the national debt, and urges your excellency's advisers to exert every possible effort to economize in the expenditure and administration of government, and to lessen the burden of federal taxation, which bears so heavily on the people of Canada.'

The fourteen Progressives who voted against the Shaw amendment did so because not only was it, in their opinion, superfluous, but they for the most part thought that it was presented somewhat as a result of an understanding with the Conservatives, who refrained from submitting a motion. Reports had been going the round to the effect that there was an understanding in this direction.

Speaking during the debate, Capt. Shaw said that he had been misrepresented. As a candidate he had received the support of the United Farmers of

Alberta, and as an Independent was willing to co-operate with that or any other group in the House that produced good measures. However, he spoke of the Hoey motion as "belated."

The Plight of the Farmer

In moving his amendment, which was seconded by T. W. Caldwell, Mr. Hoey made a very excellent speech, one of his statements being that "the Canadian agriculturalist today is feeding Europe at a price considerably less than cost. He pointed out that a farmer who in November, 1919, went to pay a \$100 obligation required 38 bushels of No. 1 northern, but in November, 1922, he would have required 95 bushels. If he were a mixed farmer he could have met his obligation four years ago with a 952-pound steer, but last November the steer would have had to weigh 1,818 pounds.

L. P. Bancroft replied to the contention that the western farmers were prosperous by pointing out that whereas there were 55,000 farmers in 1921, there were only 51,000 in 1922. The best way to get rid of the United States tariff on Canadian farm products was to reduce the cost of production. It was a shame that in such a climate as this clothing and blankets should be taxed so heavily; a tax on woolens might be all right in Flordia, but it had no place in Canada. The duty of from 20 to 30 per cent. on boots and shoes was also unjust.

John Evans declared "that the tariff was a system of legalized robbery, more so today perhaps than ever be-

Another of his striking statements was: "What this country suffers from at the present time is the iniquitous system that makes the cost of everything we need out of line with the prices of what we produce."

Of the amendment to the Customs Act passed last session, he said: "It is an amendment that destroys entirely the whole tariff schedule as it stands as to rates of duties to be levied, and places the power of valuation entirely in the hands of the minister of customs, or others who may be interested in the very line of goods he is called upon to value.

\$187 for Nine Horses

A. J. Lewis, in referring to conditions that had come under his own observation in Saskatchewan recently, said that he had attended a sheriff's sale that had been forced by a bank at which nine horses had been put up. In order to start the bidding he had offered \$200 for the lot, but the sheriff, thinking to get a better price through offering them individually, declined the bid, but had received only \$187 through individual

D. F. Kellner, in the course of his remarks, said that in Edmonton recently four good horses had been brought to market for sale. Two were sold for \$20 and the other two for \$15, or the four for \$35. On the other hand, a secondhand wagon that had been used for five or six years had brought \$90.

W. T. Lucas advocated an increase in the British preference. He also said there was good authority for the statement that of 80,000 farmers in Alberta 20,000 were insolvent, and that the administrator of the Drought Relief Act had 3,000 live accounts of farmers who had placed their financial affairs in his hands; their indebtedness averaged \$5,000 a quarter-section. It was time that something was done to relieve the

T. W. McConica told the House that the chief cause of the trouble in which the western farmers found themselves today was due to the fact that the dollar they got for their wheat was only worth 60 cents as compared with the dollar they got before the war. He did not think that the country wanted an election, but he was prepared to face the consequences resulting from support of the tariff amendment.

In the course of a very effective speech A. R. McMaster, Liberal, dealt with Mr. Fielding's contention that the debate on the address was not the time for moving of such an amendment. He held that it was a debate in which the mind of the nation should be expressed. The budget was usually brought down late in the session and was generally the government's final decision on the question of raising the needed revenue. The debate on the address was the time to attempt to influence the govern-ment's policy. He considered it necessary that there should be a downward revision of the tariff. If the government did not accept the suggestion in the Hoev motion it would be open to the charge that it had abandoned its trade principles, but it could not be said that he had done so.

The vote on the Hoey amendment was 76 for, 114 against; on the Shaw amendment the vote was 54 for, 140 against.



This is one of the many heavy-bearing trees in Stevenson Bros.' orchard at Morden, Man. An article on page 7 records the progress in apple growing on the prairies.

Columbia Dry Batteries,









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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 14, 1923

The Invasion of the Ruhr

The French occupation of the Ruhr may seem to be a matter far removed from the immediate problems faced by the farmers of Western Canada, but as a plain statement of an international economic fact, Premier Dunning was undoubtedly right when he told the Saskatchewan Grain Growers that the action of France might have a more profound influence upon their economic condition than anything they might do in their convention. European questions are desperately tangled and it is not easy to follow and thoroughly understand the course of events nor the policies leading to the events, but one thing stands out clear in the course of French policy and that is the seeking of security. Behind that policy there lies 800 years of history with its efforts, as between French and German, to secure a dominant place in Europe. In that struggle the policy of Great Britain has been to prevent any nation securing dominance and the maintenance of what was called "the balance of power.'

Slowly but persistently, despite the war to end war, the war to make the world safe for democracy and to end the perilous diplomacy which always ended in war, the old policies are emerging and France and Great Britain, actuated by different motives, are drifting apart. France is seeking military security; Great Britain, faced by an appalling economic distress at home, is seeking commercial reconstruction. France would crush economic Germany absolutely because she fears Germany; Great Britain wants neither a dominant France nor a dominant Germany, and she does want a beginning in economic

restoration.

There is a popular idea that France invaded the Ruhr because Germany refused to pay reparations. That is not the case. Germany has paid and is paying vast sums in reparations. In upkeep of the armies of occupation on the Rhine alone, according to British government figures, Germany has paid over \$600,000,000. According to figures in an article by Dr. F. Schroeder, secretary of state in the German ministry of finance, in the special reparations number of the Manchester Guardian of September 28, 1922, Germany had paid in money and goods on reparations account up to July 31, 1922, over \$10,000,000,000. The calculation is based on loss of values to Germany; estimated in terms of gain to the allies, that is, market prices, the amount is considerably less, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on November 28 putting it at approximately \$2,000,000,000. figures are exclusive of the cost of the army of occupation, which Germany must pay according to the Treaty of Versailles.

Figures on reparations are notoriously difficult to get and not easy to understand when they are supplied, but with all allowances the above figures show that Germany has paid and is paying reparations. Moreover, despite the fact that French and German trade unionists agreed to a plan under which Germany was to supply materials and German workmen the labor to rebuild the devastated areas, the French government refused, and Prof. Gide, of the University of Paris, declares that "the principal cause of this opposition was nothing but the avidity of manufacturers and speculators anxious to reserve to themselves the monopoly of this vast enterprise, each ruined town being a gold mine to them."

The invasion of the Ruhr, then, was undertaken not because Germany was not paying,

but because she was not paying enough. To get more out of her meant taking more of her goods, and that in its turn meant stimulating her economic recovery, which France regards as her greatest peril. The Rhineland embraces more than one-half of the economic resources of Germany; transfer it to France and, according to French opinion, the question is settled. Whether this will work out as the French expect remains to be seen. Already French occupation has gone a great deal further than was expected, and the attitude of passive resistance adopted by the Germans with its sabotage, strikes and "loafing on the job" promises to make the occupation cost more than the anticipated economic return, and the proposal to erect the whole Rhineland into an autonomous province, practically subservient to France, awakens visions of another world war for the children of the present generation.

In the meantime the French franc is bearing the German mark company in a downward movement. The economics of the situation do not appear to interest any in France but the French workmen, and their protests have gone unheeded. Europe from one end to the other is a mass of seething discontent and hunger, with a fiery nationalism raging around questions of unsettled boundary lines. And Europe is the market for the wheat of the Canadian West. That has only to be mentioned to show how vitally our interests are bound up with European affairs. The ultimate hope of the world lies with the League of Nations, but so far those who advocate the reference of the whole business of reparations and the revision of the Treaty of Versailles to the League are but voices crying in a wilderness of passion and

unreason.

Why Not in Canada

Hon. J. A. Robb has been in Australia trying to arrange a treaty of reciprocity with the government of the Commonwealth. While in Adelaide, Mr. Robb received a deputation representing the primary producers of South Australia and composed principally of members of the Country (Farmer) party of that state, who wished to urge upon the Canadian government the extension of the British preferential tariff to Australian products. The deputation stated that the Country party was wholly in favor of the removal of high duties on agricultural implements and tools of trade, and in return it was hoped that the Canadian government would extend preference to Australian products. In the course of his reply Mr. Robb said, as reported in the Country News, of Adelaide, the official organ of the Country

Our country is very different from yours and while our tariff has not pleased everybody, it is at least endorsed by those who are producers. I maintain that it is neither good policy nor good business to encourage immigration to a country and then, when they have settled down to work, penalise them by heaping burdens on their industry. (Hear, hear). Our policy is to make implements of production and tools of trade as cheap as possible. Then production itself is cheapened, foodstuffs are cheapened, cost of living is lowered and the nation is sounder and safer. (Applause). You may rest assured that if there is no reciprocal arrangement at last made between Australia and Canada it will not be Canada's fault. (Applause).

We can appreciate the applause of the deputation; Mr. Robb's remarks embody an eminently sound policy, but why doesn't he talk like that in Canada? Why has he to go over to the other side of the globe to tell farmers that it is bad business for a nation

to tax their implements and tools of trade! If he would tell the farmers of Canada that it is not good policy or good business to encourage settlement on the land and then penalize the settlers "by heaping burdens on their industry," he would gain as attentive and as appreciative an audience as ever he could get in Australia or anywhere else. Doesn't good policy and good business, like charity, begin at home? Mr. Robb in Australia is anxious that the farmers should have cheap implements and tools of trade: it means cheaper production and cheaper living. Mr. Robb in Canada supports precisely the same policy as the Australian government of taxes on agricultural implements and tools of trade, and a consequent penalizing of the primary producers.

And Mr. Robb tells the Australian farmers that the Canadian farmers endorse Canada's tariff. The plain, straight-forward answer to that statement is that they do nothing of the kind. Neither, so far as platforms go, does the present government of Canada. The simple truth is that Mr. Robb was in Australia to sell Canadian manufactured goods, so to speak, and very naturally he took the side of the Australian buyers of such goods, and probably never expected that his persuasive arguments would reach a Canadian

audience.

Liverpool Grain Prices

In The Guide for January 17 there appeared a letter from A. Lunan, Fort Saskatchewan, which contained the following:

The Edmonton Journal of Tuesday, December 12, quotes No. 1 Northern wheat at 82 cents per bushel at Edmonton and 10s 5d per bushel at Liverpool. 10s 5d at the exchange rate quoted for the same day is equal to \$2.41 Canadian money. The transportation charges from Edmonton to Liverpool are approximately 46 cents per bushel—46+82=\$1.28, cost of buying and transportating one bushel of wheat from Edmonton to Liverpool, where it sells for \$2.41, leaving a net profit for the middleman of \$1.13 per bushel while the farmer is paying a little over 135 per cent. commission for selling his wheat.

We have received a number of letters pointing out the gross mistake in the figures in the above quotation and others asking The Guide to give the actual facts. In the first place, the Liverpool price is for 100 pounds and the Edmonton price for a bushel of 60 pounds. Ten shillings and five pence per 100 pounds is equal to \$1.44 per bushel, which (if the other figures in the letter were correct) would leave a margin of 16 cents a bushel instead of \$1.13.

Even that, however, does not represent the actual facts. The market price for wagon load lots on December 12, as issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, for points with the Edmonton freight rate, was 84 cents. The Liverpool price as quoted is not a correct price with which to make a comparison, because this price was for wheat actually at Liverpool at that time. A wagon load of wheat at Edmonton on December 12 could not be delivered on a contract the same day in Liverpool, and the comparison of the price paid that day at Edmonton should be made with the price ruling in Liverpool for wheat for future delivery.

We have quotations from Liverpool showing the price paid at Liverpool on December 12 for No. 1 northern wheat to be shipped from North American Atlantic ports during December or January. This was 48s 9d per quarter (480 pounds or 8 bushels), which at the prevailing rate of exchange works out approximately to \$1.40½ per bushel.

Taking this figure and the Northwest

Grain Dealers' list price for No. 1 northern on that date, it would work out as follows:

Liverpool price, Dec. Jan. shipme Paid for wagonload at Edmon-	100	\$1.40}
ton, 1 Northern wheat	.84	
Elevator handling and commis-		
sion charge	.02.75	
Freight to Fort William	.15.60	
Weighing and inspection at Fort William	.16	
Cost delivered in store Fort Wil-		
liam	1.02.51	
Receiving and loading out at Fort William, government weighing, registration, etc	.01.50	
Storage at Fort William (esti- mated average awaiting turn for cars)	.25	
All-rail freight to Atlantic sea- board	.21.30	
Transferring from car to cargo		
at seaboard	.95	
Agent at seaboard	.12	
Ocean freight	.08.40	
Insurance against loss in weight	.20	
Insurance against loss of cargo	.40	
Interest on money invested	.01.00	
Cost laid down at Liverpool		\$1.36.63
Difference approximately		.04

Out of this four cents the country elevator operator has to stand his risk of loss in grade and other extra costs that are incurred in buying and handling wagon-load lots as compared with handling car-load lots. The exporter's earning also must be provided out of this.

The mistake that is most commonly made in comparing prices here with prices in Liverpool, is in taking the price quoted for wheat on the spot at Liverpool and comparing it with the price here the same day. In most cases this is bound to lead to a false conclusion. The only proper comparison to make is to take the price of our wheat here, figure at what time it can reasonably be delivered at Liverpool, and compare it with the price to be obtained at Liverpool for that future delivery.

Political Humbug

In the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne at Ottawa last week, R. A. Hoey, Progressive member for Springfield, Man., moved the following amendment:

That in view of the increased burden of taxation and of the hardship which many of the people suffered from this burden and the unrest and dissatisfaction arising therefrom, and in view of the desirability of adopting measures to reduce the cost of production and effect such relief to consumers and producers as may be within the power of parliament, the House is of the opinion that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance:

1. Diminishing the very high cost of production, which presses so very severely on the prime producers of the country at this time.

2. Reducing the cost of living to the great mass of the common people many of whom are being forced out of the country by the prevailing economic conditions.

Dealing with this amendment Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, stated that it could not be accepted by "this self-respecting government," that it involved "a vote of non-confidence with all the consequences that may arise," that if it carried it would "produce a condition of political chaos in Canada," and he implored the mover to withdraw it. When the vote was taken, Liberals with one exception voted solidly against the amendment.

On May 18, 1920, Hon. W. S. Fielding, then in opposition, seconded by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, moved an amendment to the budget containing the following:

That in view of the continued increase in the high cost of living, of the greatly increased burden of taxation, of the hardship which many of the people suffer from these causes and the unrest naturally arising therefrom and in view of the desirability of adopting measures to increase production and effect such relief to consumers and producers as may be within the power of parliament, the House is of opinion that, pending a wider revision of the tariff substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First, diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

When the vote was taken Liberals voted solidly for Mr. Fielding's motion.

"Self-respecting government"! "non-confidence"! "political chaos"! As old Scrooge said: "Bah! Humbug!"

The French government is making special awards to farmers who can prove that their families have cultivated the same farm for more than a hundred years. One of the applicants comes forward to show that his family has occupied the same farm since the year 1023, and the government is said to be astonished at the number of families whose occupancy goes back hundreds of years. Evidently these farmers didn't expect to make a clean-up out of three good crops and retire to city life for the rest of their lives.



Back row—A. Rafn, A. F. Aitken, C. H. MacFarquhar, H. E. G. H. Scholefield (vice-president), H. Higginbotham (secretary), R. N. Mangles, Second row—H. C. McDaniel, G. Bevington, Mrs. M. L. Sears (president, U.F.W.A.), H. W. Wood (president), Mrs. R. B. Gunn (1st vice-president, U.F.W.A.), Mrs. B. F. Kiser (2pd Front row—R. O. German J. L. Smith, A. R. Brows

A cluster of Angus apples from the Morden Experimental Farm. This is a second cross Saunders' hybrid, 2-in. by 2½-in. in size. Male parent, Ontario. Female parent Wealthy, female wild Siberian crab.

RE the prairie provinces of Canada

own requirements in apples?
Thousands of prairie dwellers have satisfied themselves in the negative. They have planted, perhaps

year after year, the hardiest varieties

grown near their old homes in more

favored climes, and all these trees have succumbed to their first prairie winter.

Sure, everyone has heard of the late A. P. Stevenson and his 300-barrel

orchard. But his exploits are regarded as a sort of wizardry practiced in a

little corner of Manitoba especially favored by the elements. Now, Mr.

Stevenson knew no magic, but he did

possess some qualities which are just

as potent in the realm of achievement.

He had a stout heart, a hand that never

wearied, and an unfaltering belief in

that he blazed is being quietly followed

by many others in Southern Manitoba,

and in this day when the essentials to

a comfortable living command a higher

premium than usual, the public is be-ginning to wake up to the steady pro-

gress in apple growing which escaped notice in the flush days of war-time

No one is so rash as to advise prairie

farmers to go into commercial apple

The trail

the future of this country.

wheat.

going to be able to supply their

Apples on the Prairie What Has Been Done With Standard Apples and Crab Apples

> in the Canadian West raising on a wholesale scale. Every

failure offsets several successes, and he who sets up unwarranted hopes hinders rather than helps the spread of fruit

growing. But this much is a

matter of rec-ord: Over a small area in Southern Manitoba standard apples are grown in paying quantity by a considerable number of farmers and townspeople. Over half of the settled part of Manitoba and in the southern part of the two provinces to the west

standard apples

have been ripened, and with the development of hardier varieties should eventually be as satisfactorily grown as at present in Southern Manitoba. The area over which hardy crabs can be grown is even more extensive, and will eventually take in most of the now settled portion of the prairie provinces. No one can say what is the northern limit for the Siberian crab. Every prairie farmer with a good windbreak is justified in setting out a few of the latter. There will be some failures at the high altitudes, but it is a safe prediction that the proportion of successes will be a revelation.

First Steps

Stevenson planted his first fruit trees in 1874. He had to wait twenty years to eat his first apple. It took him about half that time to learn that planting eastern varieties grafted in the customary way was a waste of time and money. And it wasn't because he didn't try enough varieties, because altogether in his apple experimenting he worked with 230 sorts. Eastern nursery stock is grafted on tender roots. It grows well the first summer and goes on to the brush pile the following spring. Countless failures from using eastern trees are responsible for the general impression that apple culture is a thing for faddists.

a thing for faddists.

In 1884, Mr. Stevenson got his first crabs to come through the winter—
Transcendents from Minnesota. The Transcendent is a hybrid of uncertain origin, probably Russian. In 1890 the first of the 80 standard Russian apples

to be tried by this experimenter found their way to his nursery, and apple growing on the Canadian prairie dates from that time.

The Pioneer's Second Job

As W. R. Leslie has said, "the members of the white race are wont to consider their abode but temporary in an area in which apples are not grown. The Americans who settled the northwestern states ran true to form. As soon as the first phase of pioneering was completed they began to pay some attention to the culture of the "King of Fruits." Varieties from the eastern state were not wholly suitable on the Great Plains, lacking principally in hardiness, and so American horticulturists, like Mr. Stevenson, were search-

ing for hardy sorts. Now to intensify a characteristic like hardiness in apples is the work of centuries. Acclimatization is such a slow process, when you are dealing with a species which requires six to ten years from one generation to the next, that it is not a practical method of improve-ment. All hope for the Americans rested in scouring the earth for the hardiest existing varieties, and selecting from among these according to their possession of the other qualities desired. Russia was the best hunting ground, and from 1870 to 1880 over 200 distinct varieties were brought from that country. Mr. Stevenson's trees were obtained direct from Prof. Budd, one of the principal importers.

Some of these Russian varieties came from districts as far north as Alberta's Peace River settlement, from districts suffering the temperature extremes common to continental climates. Five years before Prof. Budd's visit to Kazan, where some of the hardiest sorts were obtained, they had experienced a temperature of 58 degrees below; the winter immediately previous, 40 below, but cross-sections of the trees failed to show frost injury. These varieties had been in process of perfection for centuries. Russian poems dating back to 850, when Rurik was on the throne of Kiev, speak of the maiden with cheeks like a Volga

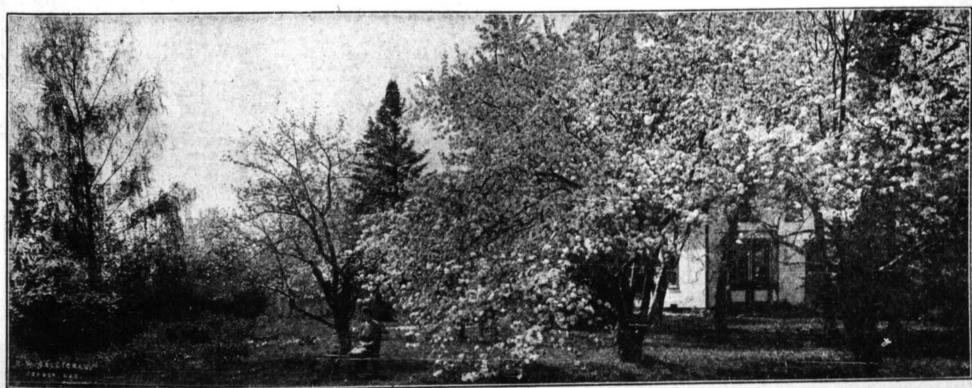
Out of the wealth of Russian material which found its way eventually to Stevenson's Pine Grove Nursery, five varieties are reported on as being of the first degree of hardiness: Antonovka, Charlamoff, Simbrisk, Blushed Calville and Hibernal. In addition to this list should be added Pine Grove Red and Winnifred, seedlings from Russian stock developed by Mr. Stevenson. This does not exhaust the list of varieties successfully grown, but is a list of those recommended as supreme for hardiness. A Hobby or a Business

Do these apples pay for the trouble it takes to raise them? Picture yourself at Pine Grove any fine day at harvest time. Apple picking starts early in the morning. Before 11 o'clock farmers from distances up to forty miles away commence to arrive. By early after-noon the pile picked in the morning has disappeared. The newcomers help pick in order to get away early. Dark finds them still picking. Robert Stevenson, who succeeds his father, says he has picked by lantern light to estigg late. picked by lantern light to satisfy latecomers who did not like to go away empty handed. Every last, pail could be disposed of to enquirers at the ruling price of 75 cents per pail, which works out at about \$6.75 per barrel-think of that-an unfailing market at your door, a buyer who accepts your price and helps supply the labor of harvesting!

What about the cost? In an article written for The Guide in 1915, Mr. Stevenson estimated that for his thousand trees, 400 of which were bearing, it required 23 days of man labor and 14 days of horse labor. In 1913, one row of twenty Blushed Calvilles produced \$120 of apples. One Hibernal tree in 1912 gave a harvest of 27 boxes at \$1.50 each. Three hundred barrels was his largest yield. Yet it is not as a moneymaking proposition that fruit growing will make its strongest appeal, but as a means of giving variety to the farm diet, and by beautifying the home sur-

For the Saskatchewan Basin

While apples have been matured in every one of the prairie provinces, over most of the area the results obtained at Morden could not be duplicated. What then are the immediate possibilities in apple growing outside this favored area. Consider the Siberian or berried crab. In its wild state it grows along the shores of the Baikal Sea, not far from the source of the Siberian rivers which flow into the Aretic Ocean. It is hardy as a rock over most of Western Canada. Twenty years at Indian Head without frost damage isn't such a bad record. It makes a handsome bushy tree, growing to the height of 15 feet in the Red River Valley, dwarfing more and more as it is taken to more inhospitable localities. If it did not produce a pound of food, it would be worth while as an ornamental tree, for in the spring it is a mass of sweet-scented bloom, and in the autumn equally pleasing on account of its load of highly-colored fruit. This fruit is disappointing as to size-smaller than a cherry. Make your first bite a small Continued on Page 21



These Transcendent crebs in front of Mr. Stevenson's house at Morden are over forty years old and still hear heavily. Note the weeping birch and the blue apruce in the hackground

The Object Lesson

By Isabel Gay

GAIN and again Paul had started at the sound of moving feet in his elder brother's private office, but the door which he dared not open, except by invitation or command, had remained shut. The sounds that issued from that privileged place indicated a degree of hilarity that stirred him to sad, vague wonder. He folded his hands-in these last crucial days grown thin to emaciation-over his knee. His eyes were deeply circled and sunken; his pale face was set and

In the main office the clerks were busy; no shirks were tolerated there. None of them had given Paul more than a casual glance when he entered, yet he was asking himself if any of them knew why he had come. He suspected that old Adams did; he had tried to shrink out of sight of old Adams' glasses. How many stealings, for that was what they all were in their final consideration, Adams must have become aware of in his fifty years of service in great business offices. He would continue to know of them just as long as he lived.

The door of the private office sud-denly swung back. "All right, all right, Phil! '' Paul heard his brother say, goodnaturedly. "It's all right, I say. Go home, and don't worry! You, too, Downs, you old duffer! You fellows You, too, seem to have been tolerably easy marks for a scare. Why should I let go of a good thing? Come round day after tomorrow, Bentley; we'll talk business then. Good-bye!''

Three men, well known by reputation to Paul, came out and looked at him in passing. They knew him only as Whitaker's younger brother, an unsuccessful fellow whom Whitaker did not choose to have in his own office. Each one flung the pale young man, the nod his importance demanded. He watched the three financiers file out; he noted that all spoke respectfully to Adams, who peered over his glasses at them and saluted them with no more, no less courtesy than he habitually used

to the office boy. When they had gone, the smartly uniformed boy stepped alertly into the private office. In a moment he came back and said to Paul: "Mr. Whitaker will see you.'

Paul arose. Even to the unimaginative boy he looked ashen and sick. He walked uncertainly into the room where his brother sat and shut the door. He remained standing until his brother looked up and curtly bade him sit down. As he did so Irving Whitaker cast one swift, keen, divining look at him. He turned to his desk again that he might gain a little time before speaking. He knew that Paul would wait until he was

The man at the desk finished a letter which apparently had been interrupted, and fitted it carefully into an envelope. He added a superscription and a stamp before he wheeled round in his chair and looked at his brother, who seemed on the verge of fainting. The elder man got up and opened a window. Then he sat down and began to speak incisively.

"Is it the usual story of the too ambitious bank clerk?"

Paul's head moved. It was the usual

story. "Why don't you try a memory sys tem? You seem to have forgotten that I told you two years ago that it would be absolutely useless to come to me again. I meant it then; I mean it

There was silence until the waste of time such inaction meant, presented itself poignantly to the elder brother.

"What was it this time wheat? corn? stocks?" "Stocks!" came hollowly from Paul.

"It may be that a few years of seclusion will be good for your nervous temperament. At any rate the penitentiary seems to be so entirely your logical place that I shall be willing to know you are there."

He turned to his desk and drew a sheet of paper toward him. He dated it, then looked at his watch as if to see

all know, somebody else usually has to come in on the effect. In your case it will be Edith and the children. I am not in the equation. I seem to have been getting ready for some such panie as this. Now that it has come I've got it, in a way, pretty well discounted.

"I am going home to tell her."

"That is the best thing to do. You may assure her that I will look after her and the children. I'll see that they want for nothing."

Paul's lips moved, but nothing audible came from them. As he passed old Adams' desk on his way out, that keen but kindly veteran looked up from his ledger and spoke to him. The words fell on deaf ears. The old man could have groaned.

Paul continued on his way. stunned, hopeless, with nothing to wait for but the brand-

His brother finished his letter, then put on his outdoor garments and left the office. He sent an experienced glance around the huge room where his clerks bent to their work. Some of them did not so much as raise their eyes as he passed out. His head was up, his eyes were severe and cold, his mouth stern as usual, yet scarcely one of them that noticed him failed to see that he was disquieted. The "old man" had his worries, too!

Out in the street, Whitaker halted to consider. Should he go home and take the chance of Edith bursting in, distracted, frenzied, all tears and implorations, and then blame and shuddering horror of him? No, he would not risk Edith; he would go to the club. First, he would have his automobile brought to him and take a long spin to the country. That would give him time to decide what he would do for Paul's family.

Once he had intended to marry Edith, but the time had not seemed ripe. Then when it had reached that desired fullness Paul appeared-Paul, younger than himself by a dozen years and furnished with far more than the common share

of grace and good looks. He and Edith, both of them unaware of Irving Whitaker's intention, considered that they had fulfilled their destiny when they rushed into a mad, glad marriage. And love and constancy still abode with them, in spite of narrow means and multiplying

cares and vanishing grace and beauty.

The elder brother had not greatly resented their happiness, but neither had he vexed himself by a futile gazing at it. He had not been in Paul's house for more than two years. It was almost that length of time since he had spoken to Paul. In the solitude of the ride through country roads he sought to recall what he had said to him on that occasion. As the sentences ranged themselves in his mind he could only conclude that the boy had been desperate indeed to apply to him again.

It was nine o'clock when he reached the city and went to his club for dinner. He enquired if there had been any telephone calls for him. Yes, there had been

Continued on Page 25



"Let me hold the kid a minute, Libbie."

No, but I think it will be tomorrow." "I suppose you have your reasons for thinking so, but if you were in my office I think I would have deduced something from your appearance before this. Your face is a confession. You look now as you will when the judge

and jury send you to state's prison.' Paul's eyes dropped. The slender figure, limp in its chair, was very still. His brother continued with the same easy indifference:

which for the time had

Irving resumed his for-

no carrying quality in it.

mer position in his chair.

"A modest sum for a

man on fifteen hundred

a year. Has it been dis-

covered yet at the bank?"

whether there was time to write another letter before business was over for the day. Paul slowly got up and set his face in the direction of the door. He had his hand on the knob when his brother spoke.

"Look here, Paul, I haven't been blind to the fact that you haven't offered me any asinine excuses. It is just possible that you had made up your mind to take your medicine. You are the one to take it. It has all been in your hands, even to measuring the dose. But as we

Jake Takes a New Interest in Chores



Science Puts on an Apron

thing is wanting in science until it is humanized"—in other words, until scientific knowledge is applied to the problems of everyday life, it is not fulfilling its purpose. During the last century it has greatly improved the health of the nations and has stamped out many diseases in the animal world. Now we see it roll up its sleeves and put on an apron in order to solve the problems of the homemaker. Out of this venture has grown the profession of home economics which takes rank with medicine, surgery, phases of science.

Briefly, home economics is the science and art of right living. At first it was studied only in colleges and universities; then it was given a place on the curriculum of city schools; and now we see rural communities reaching out for it. Just to reassure you, let me state that this article is not an exhortation to engage a home economics teacher for your local school right away, but it is an invitation to parents to give the question serious thought. We have enough faith in our country to know that times are not going to be "hard" for ever and ever, so it is our duty as enlightened citizens to be conversant with new methods of education. Many people believe that schools encourage our young people to leave the country for the city. Home economics helps in a measure to check such a tendency by interesting girls in the problems of the home.

Perhaps the best way to show how this

being taught in some rural schools. In Saskatchewan, short courses are put on by the Department of Education at points where there is no home economics teacher. Each year applications are received from school boards that are ready to instal the minimum amount of equipment, costing about \$50. They also provide the materials with which the classes work, while the government pays the salary of the teacher and other remaining expenses.

During her stay of three weeks, the instructor follows the program drawn up by the Department of Education. In the study of foods special emphasis is placed upon nutrition and the preparation of simple dishes. All the pupils are weighed in order to discover who are under normal weight and are shown the relation between good food habits and healthy bodies. Various phases of needlework are taken up, ranging all the way from elementary stitches to the making of garments. The pupils receiving this instruction are in grades four, five, six, seven, eight and the high school. As it is impossible to cover the subjects fully in three weeks, Miss Isabel Shaw, acting director of household science, explained that it is their policy "to revisit points at which courses have



Garment making by grades five, six and seven.

been given. In this way we make use of equipment already purchased and also revive interest in the work. We are always welcomed, as the subject is a popular one."

popular one."

The following is an extract from a teacher's report. "For the closing event it poured rain, but we had from 50 to 60 guests, with the usual enthusiasm. We had the boys serving, which caused a good deal of comment. We also entertained the school board to tea and discussed the work with them." In this report there is a note to the effect that "The boys did darning, patching and sewing on of buttons." This is excellent training that

Homemaking as Taught in Rural Schools---Western Provinces Make a Start---By Margaret M. Speechly



Girls attending a short course in Home Economics at Maple Creek, Sask.

the boys will always find useful. At the end of every course the work done by the pupils is exhibited in order to interest the general public.

During last year, short courses were held at Markinch, Midale, Kindersley, Edenwold, Vonda, Churchbridge, Elstow, Humboldt, Saltcoats, Rouleau, Bredenbury, Bladworth, Creelman, Tantallon, Lipton, Drinkwater, Wilcox and Ogema.

For girls living near Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert. North Battleford, Moose Jaw and Yorkton, excellent instruction is available. The courses in such large centres are naturally more comprehensive than those given in three weeks, but, of course, there is only a small percentage of rural girls who live near enough to take advantage of them. On application, the Department of Education at Regina will send literature and other particulars to people interested in securing home economics training for their daughters.

What is Offered in Manitoba

In Manitoba it is possible for high school girls in some rural districts to take home economics for half a day each week in grades, nine, ten and 11, for which they receive credit for one science. Due to this fact, the program is fairly comprehensive. Its three main divisions are foods, clothing and management, which are made up of several subjects that are dealt with by discussions and practical lessons. Some of the phases of foods include canning, preserving, preparation of every-day dishes, balanced meals, and the feeding of infants and invalids. The health of the girls themselves receives

attention so that they may be brought up to normal if underweight. Elementary sewing, making and care of garments, textiles, drawing and design, and millinery are studied in the clothing classes. Man agement to covers the care and selection of a house and its furnishings, systematic arranging of work, budgetting the income of in dividuals and families, as well as the sanitation of the home. Physiology is taught in

order that pupils may understand the processes of the body in relation to food and clothing. Much emphasis is placed

upon good habits of living.

While on a visit to Portage la Prairie,
Miss Olive Lawson showed me the
weight charts of some of her pupils. By
developing sane food habits, the underweight pupils were gradually increasing
the slant of the red line which indicated
the gain in weight. The girls' interest
in this applied science is far greater, in
most cases, than when working on abstract
problems.

The work at Portage la Prairie is new but is rapidly becoming firmly established as a part of the collegiate program. The classroom, which is situated in the basement, is well equipped. Besides the materials used every day, there are to be seen on the walls charts showing the various stages in manufacturing wool, silk, linen, cocoa and chocolate. A table holding bulletins and pamphlets is placed in one corner so that the girls can do reading out of school. Miss Lawson spends her entire time teaching home economics subjects.

At Virden, this specialty is taught in an

attractive schoolroom by Miss Doris St. Ruth. Here the girls learn how to apply science to the problems confronting them in everyday life. Each year home economics is becoming more firmly entrenched as a feature of high school study.

One of the first places to appreciate the value of this new type of education is Teulon, where equipment has been installed for some years. Dauphin, St.

Norbert, St. Laurent and Stonewall are other centres in which home economics is taught. At Selkirk, the work has been carried on successfully, but is temporarily suspended owing to prevailing conditions. Several other rural high schools have signified their intention of installing equipment as soon as finances permit.

That pupils enjoy studying the science and art of right living is apparent when visiting any school where it is on the curriculum. On questioning a girl, who was working on a middy, she said: "We all look forward to our home economics afternoons. Mother went away for two weeks this summer and I found my school work helped me out in many ways."

The government gives assistance to

The government gives assistance to school boards, amounting to 50 per cent. of the cost of equipment up to \$400. Plans for building desks which can be made by the local carpenter may be secured from R. B. Vaughan, director of technical education, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg. Write to this address for the program of studies and any other information if you are anxious for your girls to have the same advantages as their city friends.

During the coming summer the Departof Education will offer short courses to
girls living where home economics is not
taught. These courses will be held at the
Manitoba College of Agriculture, where
first-class teaching is available. The program of studies will be the same as if
taught in high school, and after completing two such courses of six weeks in
length, the girls will receive credit for one
science. Owing to the fact that the instruction will be given in the holidays, a
large number of high school students
should be able to take advantage of this
excellent opportunity. The girls will live
in the college residence. Already 15 applications have been received. Further

particulars may be secured by writing to the Department of Education.

It is also possible for holders of grade 11 certificates to take three summer courses of one month each at the College of Agriculture in lieu of one science in grade 12 or history in first year arts. This is offered to people interested in either home economies or agriculture.

Although a comprehensive program of study has been outlined for high schools in Alberta, home economics is not taught to any extent outside the large cities. However, during the winter girls may attend the agricultural schools at Olds, Claresholm, Vermilion and Raymond, where good instruction is available. The Department of Agriculture at Edmonton furnishes information about these courses.

Boys Are Kept Busy
"But what about the boys?" someone
is sure to ask. In many places they are
taught manual training with very satisfactory results. If one district cannot
afford a manual training teacher's salary,
arrangements could be made with neighboring centres to form a circuit. This
would work equally well with a home
community from having to finance the
project alone.

From the brief outline given here it is easy to see that the teaching of home economics in rural schools is still in its infancy. Even in cities it has not yet been developed to its fullest extent but there is much more to be done in the country. Unfortunately there are yet many people who are not convinced that this new type of education is necessary. Some of the best mothers ask, "Why should our daughters need instruction in home economics?—we have kept house for



Useful and artistic models made by boys in manual training classes.

years and can teach them all they will require in the future." Again a number of fathers, blessed with capable wives, protest that there is no need for their daughters to go out of the house to learn homemaking. These well-meaning people fail to realize what has happened in the last 20 years.

Great Changes in Twenty Years
Since the beginning of this century
when mother commenced housekeeping
tremendous advances have been made in
the scientific world. Both science and
art have come down from their lofty
pedestals and are busying themselves
with the problems of every-day life.
Science has informed us that our diet
needs adjusting if we are not going to
lose in the race for efficiency. Art instead
of being confined to painting, architecture
and sculpture, is showing us how to select
clothing and furnishings. Besides all this,
the problems of the home are different
now from what they were years ago

If every woman has made a thorough study of foods and their adulterations, the construction and design of artistic clothing the characteristics of all the fibres, the manufacture of fabrics, the principles of home furnishings, the choice and use of mechanical equipment, and the sanitation of the home, then there would be less need for teaching home economics in schools. But where is the woman bringing up a family on the farm that has time and energy for such extensive study?

Homemaking is not an instinct as many people fondly imagine—it must be studied in the same way as any other profession. The day is fast passing when a marriage certificate is a sufficient guarantee of a girl's ability to manage a home and bring up a family. A wise nother who realizes what it means for her daughter to learn something of professional homemaking will welcome this new type of education.



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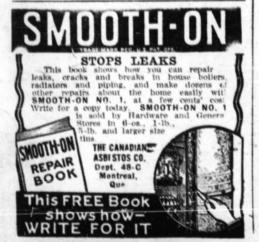
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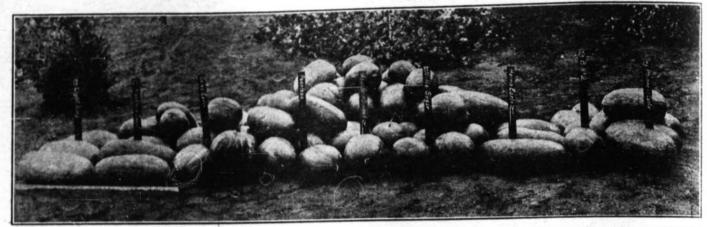
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Building Gourds on Prairie Farms

Problems

Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers are all of Tropical Origin
but Grow Well in most Prairie Localities---By W. R. Leslie



Wouldn't these watermelons make a darkey's mouth water! The biggest ones weighed 22 pounds. They were grown on the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

ATERMELONS are supposed to be native to Africa, and the muskmelon, which was cultivated in remote antiquity by Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and others, is supposed to be a native of Southern Asia. These two fruits are much appreciated in summer, and Manitoba can produce large quantities of good quality melons.

The tendency for people to rely more and more upon themselves for food supply is apparent. This is a happy fact. With a good vegetable garden, a productive fruit plantation, a healthy cow, an industrious flock of hens, a colony of busy bees, home life will be more satisfying and the diet supplied with fresh, wholesome produce. Home-grown control owners may well replace the imcantaloupes may well replace the imported grapefruit at breakfast for several weeks of the summer, and watermelons from the farm garden will be appreciated frequently for dessert. Home-grown melons may ripen on the vines, whereas many of the imported melons are cut somewhat prematurely. Moreover, the best quality watermelons have brittle flesh, few fibres and a thin rind. These do not stand shipping and in order to feast upon them must per-force be "home grown."

Requirements

Melons do not require very heavy rainfall, but are warm-season plants and should be tendered the warmest location available. Let the melon garden be well sheltered on all sides, especially on the west, the north and on the east. If the land slopes to the south, further advantage is gained. The most favorable slope is to one o'clock when the figure twelve is due south.

Watermelons do best on sandy loam, and although muskmelons require rich soil, will be more thrifty on loam soil than on heavier clay. If the only soil available is clay, it should have some turfy earth placed over the surface where the melons are to be set.

It is not fair to vine crops to plant them in unsheltered locations. Not only are such areas kept cool and relieved of moisture by being fanned by the winds. but the vines are tossed about and blown into coils, thus suffering damage.

Menuonite farmers of the Morden

district make a great success with their melon crops. Most of these growers have well-sheltered gardens and sow the seed in the rows about May 10 to May 20. Failures are very rare. These people have a number of varieties of melons. The most common watermelons are small and roundish. These weigh from three to five pounds and are much mixed, as is shown by variation in the color of flesh, seeds and rind, and in the texture and flavor of the flesh. Other types are found which develop fruits weighing as high as 21 pounds.

Their muskmelons are mostly yellow in rind and in flesh, and the plants are prolific. Some farmers have types of much higher quality, showing heavily-netted rinds and having sweet and musky flavor.

The Morden Experimental, Station has devoted much attention to melon growing. The successes attending the experiments have astonished our visitors. Melons have been grown by the ton. The accompanying picture is of 87 watermelons cut one morning last summer. The total weight was 1,155 pounds, or an average of over 13 pounds. The smallest melon weighed eight pounds and the largest 22. All

were in prime ripeness. Culture

There are two general methods of culture. Seed may be sown in the open, or plants may be grown in frames. Growing seasons vary, and, as a long time is required to produce the crop, it is well to take a chance on the season. That is, plant the seed in the open about May 10, sowing the seed about 11 inches deep. Owing to the danger of late frost, it will be prudent to make a second sowing about May 30, seed being sown in the same hills or rows. If the earlier plantlets become killed by frost or injured by continued cool weather, the second seeding will be needed. But if the weather is favorable, as it was in 1922, the younger plantlets may be cut off.

There are different systems of plant ing. Whether seed be sown in the open or plants be transplanted there, the crop may be grown in hills or in rows. If the hill method is used, these are made six feet to ten feet each way for

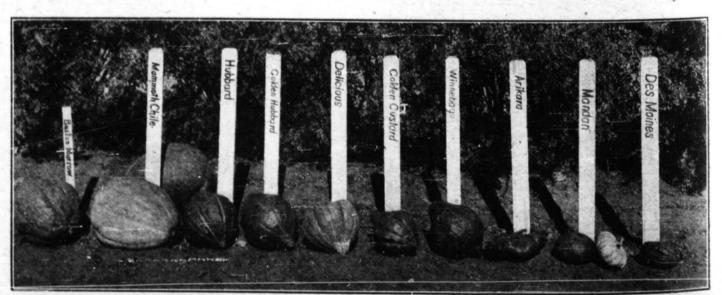
watermelons and four feet to six feet each way for muskmelons, and two or three plants grow in each hill. If the row method is chosen, plants may be set from 12 inches to three feet apart in the row and the rows made from six to ten feet apart.

As melons require heat, it is an ad vantage to pack a quantity of fresh horse manure where the plants are to grow. This is covered with four to eight inches of rich top soil, and plant ing takes place in two or three days.

Rows or Hills The row system has two advantages: It makes for easier cultivation, and by plowing a double furrow provides a quickly-made pit for the horse manure. The hill method takes more land but permits a freer development of vines. In all cases the surface soil is made nearly level, but if one part be slightly are to be placed. Young melon plants are tender and do not like wet condi-

Several different frame treatments are possible: (1) A hotbed may be made by excavating soil the full size of the frame. (2) A trench may be made lengthwise down the centre of the frame. (3) A pit two feet by two feet by two feet may be made in the place the plant is to be set. (4) The frame may receive no manure pit, being simply a cold-frame. In any case, it is well to make up a starting hotbed in late April or in early May. Melon seed may be sown on an inverted sod, in a fiveinch flower pot, in a quart strawberry box, or in paper bands placed in a flat. In each of these containers are placed two or three seeds, the weaker ones being cut off after plants are established in the field. Another method used is sowing in a flat, and when the two seed leaves are expanded but before the first rough leaves appear, have the plantlets pricked off into berry boxes or nots. The benefit of the flat is that but little room is needed until plants are pricked

Plants should not be transplanted to the open field until the end of May, but may be placed in frames about the middle of May. Transplants should receive shade for a couple of days and to quire watering as soon as set out



Mr. Leslie finds that squashes grow so luxuriously that he can afford to grow them to feed his dairy cattle. He puts them through the root pulper for this purpose.

n Cereal Compan

act which roun conces

Plants should have been thoroughly watered about an hour before transplanting, so that earth will not crumble from the roots. If plants are in berry boxes, the corners of the box may be slit down and the plants allowed to remain on the thin box bottom.

Four-sash frames are better than smaller ones. The frames are raised by putting blocks under the four corners when vines have reached the walls. Watering will be necessary when the plants are grown under sash.

Probably the system being most convenient, and yet more favorable than open seeding, is that of sowing seed in pots or berry boxes in early May, growing the plantlets in the hotbed until late May, when they are hardened off gradually and then placed in the prepared field row.

Citrons

Citrons are green melons grown for preserving, making sweet pickles, and to provide pectin for jelly making. Their flesh is similar to the inner rind of a watermelon. Citrons are less particular as to soil and grow well in sheltered gardens all over the prairie. There are different varieties, some being red-seeded and others green-seeded; all strains offered by local seedsmen seem well adapted for prairie gardens. The farther north vine crops are grown the greater the benefit of light, warm soils.

There have been many varieties of melons tested at Morden. The commercial varieties in best favor are:

Watermelons — Kleckley's Sweet, Peerless, Will's Sugar, Cole's Early.

Will's Sugar is especially suited for outside seeding. Kleckley's Sweet is the highest in quality but not at all cludes all the various types known at our fall fairs as field pumpkins, mammoth pumpkins, pie pumpkins, summer squash and winter squash. For discussion of culture of these vine crops they may, for the most part, be taken together.

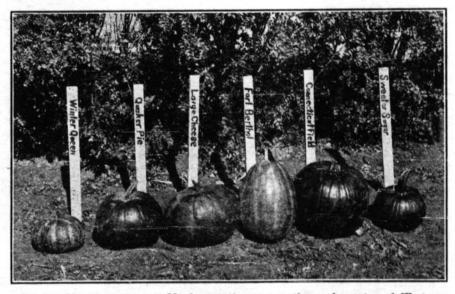
Seed is usually sown in the open garden in late May, that is, at corn sowing season. For the home garden seed might be sown about the middle of May and again resown the end of May. The second seeding is provision against loss of the first crop by frost or insects.

Vine crops are sown in hills or in rows, and being gross feeders, they benefit from a pit of well-rotted manure being placed beneath them. Hills are made eight to ten feet apart for the varieties with running vines. But bush types, such as are most of the summer squash varieties, may well be set in four feet each way.

Whether hill or row method be adopted, sow much seed. Although only two or three plants will be allowed to develop fruit in a hill, it is well to sow 10 or 15 seeds. Vine crops have many insect enemies. When the plants show tendency to produce runners they are thinned.

Pumpkins and squashes are thrifty growers and require much food. Cultivation should be done frequently and as long as vines permit, Applications of liquid manure or of nitrate of soda will contribute a beneficial stimulus.

In 1922 the striped cucumber beetle did much damage in some districts. They were especially troublesome in June and necessitated spraying. Several treatments are recommended. Probably the use of mosquito netting or



The late Mr. Stevenson put Morden on the map as the apple centre of Western Canada. These experimental farm pumpkins show what the same district can do in the way of another class of pie-filling.

well suited for shipping. Peerless ships well and is of good quality. Cole's Early is of medium large size and fair quality.

Muskmelons—Early Knight, Page's Early, Early Osage, Oka.

Early Knight has green flesh. The others have salmon flesh. Early Knight, Oka and Early Osage are of high quality. All four are muskmelons, and probably all but Page's Early would be classed as cantaloupes. The name cantaloupe seems to have first been given to a type of melons grown at Cantaloupa, Italy. These had been brought in from Asia, but the term is now used somewhat confusedly and is commonly applied loosely to include all varieties of muskmelons.

Melons needs not be pruned, but in frame culture pruning may be advantageous by thinning out the vines. The fruits should be placed on a shingle or board and given a partial turn every few days, so that ripening and coloring may be even.

Melons and other vine crops such as squash, cucumbers, etc., have two kinds of flowers. If insects are not visiting the plants, it will be necessary to pollinate by hand.

An advantage may be expected from using home-grown seed. Of course, cross-pollination is very likely, and if more than one variety of each kind of melon are set in the same garden, the seed produced will be apt to give several types of melons. Hence, grow only one variety of watermelon and one variety of muskmelon in your seed plot.

Pumpkins

In some countries the above term in-

sprinkling the plants with tobacco dust are more efficacious than common sprays, such as arsenate of lead or paris green. Spraying with arsenate of lead, if carefully and repeatedly done, saves the sturdy plants.

Varieties

Pumpkins—Sweet, or Sugar, is the fine-grained variety most used for pies. The fruits are not large, but have flesh of good texture, which is sweet. Connecticut Field, grows rapidly and supplies good fall feed for cattle. Winter Queen, Fort Berthold, Large Cheese, and Quaker Pie are later in attaining large size.

Squash—Summer squashes are not used a great deal on the prairies except for adding color and distinctiveness to exhibits of vegetables. They deserve wider use as a vegetable. Boston Marrow is a medium-season squash of good quality. It keeps well, makes pies of good flavor, and provides a tasty baked vegetable. Mammoth Chile reaches a large size early in the season. They have value for cooking and as stock food.

The Hubbard squashes remain the most important type of winter squash. Green Warted and Golden Hubbard are both of fine quality. Under favorable storage they will keep until spring. Des Moines deserves commendation. This is a small, deeply-grooved squash which is excellent as a baked vegetable. A medium-sized squash is large enough for two or three persons.

Among the squash varieties of merit which have been handed down by the

Continued on Page 29

What is good health worth to you?

Health is priceless. You wouldn't knowingly part with it for anything in the world.

Why then do you risk it needlessly for the sake of a few cups of tea or coffee?

Tea and coffee contain Caffeine, a drug which often interferes with nerves and digestion.

There's an easy, pleasant way to avoid this menace to health, without any sacrifice to comfort or satisfaction. Drink Instant Postum instead of tea or coffee.

Instant Postum is a pure, wholesome and delicious beverage made from choice wheat. It is most convenient and economical, too. Just a level teaspoonful to each cup, add boiling water and stir thoroughly. Then add cream and sugar to taste.

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A generous sample tin of Instant Postum will be sent, postpaid, for 4 cents in stamps. Write:

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited 45 Front St., E., Toronto Factory: Windsor, Ontario



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Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WHEN delay means hundreds of dollars loss—possibly almost a year's profits—because of lameness, then Save The-Horse saves you. It cures SPAVIN, Ringbone, Thoropin, or,—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon disease; while horse keeps working. Don't take a chance this year on being delayed at a vital time. Have a bottle of SAVE-THE-HORSE ready for emergencies.

SAVE. THE. HORSE CURES. We give a signed MONEY-BACK Guarantee to cure. Success 29 years and over 350,000 satisfied users testify to its remarkable achievement. Why run needs risk? It costs you nothing to know all about Save-The-Horse. Write for FREE 96-page BOOK. Ils how to locate, understand and treat every kind of lameness. This serviceable BOOK, sample arantee and expert veterinary advice,—all FREE. No obligation, write today.

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Massey-Harris Disc Harrows are popular because they have the quality and stamina to do their work thoroughly and give long service with little cost for repairs.

They can be had in in-throw style with 12, 14 or 16 sixteen-inch discs and in outthrow style with 12, 14 or 16 sixteen or eighteen-inch discs, or in a tandem arrangement of 14 sixteen-inch out-throw discs and 16 sixteen-inch in-throw discs.

Also in a new large size, 14 ft. wide, with 28 discs, on which all levers are operated from the seat and which has exclusive features for strength and sturdiness.

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Agencies Everywhere



With Hammer and Saw

Cleaver Ideas for Conserving Mother's Strength

A Refrigerator Cupboard

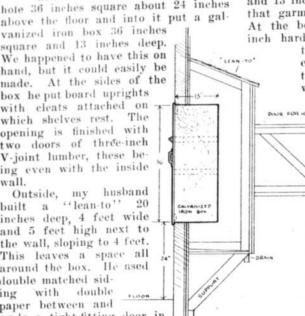
our house is 16 feet by 18 feet there is no room for a refrigerator inside so my husband made a particularly handy cupboard attached to the wall. He cut a hole 36 inches square about 24 inches

vanized iron box 36 inches square and 13 inches deep. We happened to have this on hand, but it could easily be made. At the sides of the box he put board uprights with cleats attached on which shelves rest. The opening is finished with two doors of three-inch V-joint lumber, these being even with the inside

inches deep, 4 feet wide and 5 feet high next to the wall, sloping to 4 feet. This leaves a space all around the box. He used double matched siding with double paper between and made a tight-fitting door in The sloping the same way. floor is also of double boards, covered with a sheet of galvanized iron. A hole or drain

was made at one end to allow the water to drain off. A shingle roof completes one of the handiest cupboards I have seen. It keeps food cool in the hottest weather .- Mrs. D. McE.

Editor's Note.—This refrigerator would produce better results if there were some produce better results it there were some provision for a good circulation of air in the ice-chamber. As hot air rises, the logical place for ice is at the top or at the sides, so that it may be cooled as it cir-



culates. In this case it cannot be placed on the top, but possibly could be set at one side.

Folding Ironing Board

Anyone can make this ironing board and no woman would do without it after once using it. First make a frame of 1-inch by 4-inch lumber, 15 inches wide and 64 inches high. Cut a

groove 3 inch wide in the inner sides of both uprights for a distance of 30 inches up from the bottom. Make a notch at right angles to the top of groove in which the board will rest when being used. Select a convenient

place where you can iron with the light coming from the left side. Cut away the wall so that the frame will fit in flush with it.

Build the board out of 11-inch mate rial if possible, making it 60 inches long and 13 inches wide, tapering the top so that garments will slip over it easily At the bottom attach a 1-inch by 3 inch hardwood piece which is longer

than the board is wide. A either end cut away the wood to make a round projection which will fit into the grooves

at the sides. See that the board works up and down smoothly and yet securely in the grooves.

Next make two legs of

hardwood, 1 inch square and 38 inches long and pivot one end of each to blocks of wood at the bottom of the board. The tops fit into a groove on blockof wood attached to the iron ing board. Put a 1-inch by 4

inch easing around the frame and make a door to fit it. This entirely conceals the board and keeps it free from dust. Beaver board with a wood finish makes nice panels for the door. When ready to use the

board slide it up to the top of grooves and bring it down at right angles to the frame. Put legs in position and you have a rigid board that cannot fall down.-Mrs. J K.

fall down.—Mrs. J K.
Editor's Note.—To enable a woman 5 feet
6 inches high with average arm length,
to work without bending, the board should
be 34 inches from the floor. In this case
the legs will need lengthening to about 43
inches. Each woman should have the
board adjusted so that she may apply
pressure with an iron and at the same time
stand erect.

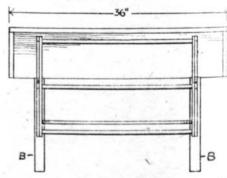
Handy Drying Rack

Every housewife who has one of these racks made will wonder how she managed to get along without it, as it is very useful for drying towels, socks.

mitts and other small articles. Prepare eight slats 1-inch by 1-inch by 20 inches, and four slats 1-inch by 1-inch by 11 inches which can be made from part of a packing case. From the centres of the 20

inch slats space off pivot holes 9 inches from the centre with the exception of the slat marked "A" on which 6 inches is measured in order to allow rung enough clearance from wall. Mark off 11-inch slats in the same way. allows 1 inch on the ends of each slat.

Next bore 1-inch holes in half the number of slats to admit the ends of eight rungs 1-inch by 26 inches. Place each slat in a vise to eliminate splitting These should be rounded so that the ends will fit snugly. Set with glue and drill holes in ends of rungs so that they will take 14-inch No. 10 screws. Drill the remaining slats to allow screw



Counter-sink, heads to pivot easily. flush and assemble the rack.

Make a shelf 1-inch by 8-inch by 36 inches with another piece of the same dimensions at right angles.

Continued on Page 34

PRACTICAL IDEAS WANTED

If you have any home-made devices for saving time, labor and money, The Guide is anxious to hear from you. Regular rates are paid for suitable ideas. Dimensions and materials should be carefully described. Wherever possible, a rough sketch or photograph should accompany the description. Address letters to the Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

QRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR

Earned \$305 the First Year

Earned \$305 the First Year
"The first six months after I got
my machine," writes Mrs. N. J.
Turner, of Ontario.
"I made clear (after
paying for my machine), \$135.00. I
have had it now 13
months and have
cleared \$305. I sell
privately and make
my socks in all

\$150 Bank Account in Spare Time

\$150 Bank Account in Spare Time
Mr. G. R. Ashmead, of Alberta.
writes: "I am 63 years of age and
my wife is 56, and
we do not think there
is anything like owning an Auto Knitter
for making an easy,
clean and comfortable living. We have
saved out of our
work alone \$150;
that is a start to
get a home."

Busy Housewife Clears \$237.00

Stevens, of Quebec: "During the eight months I have had my Auto Knitter I

have been able to clear myself \$237. after paying for my machine, and to buy the many things which were needed

our new home

Spare Hours Bring Her \$10 a Week Mrs. F. J. Walther, of Ontario, writes, in part: "I have only my husband and 3 chil-dren, the oldest only

four years, to work

my own sewing, but as a rule I make about \$10 a week, just knitting for the

lumbermen neighbors.''

and I always do

ately and socks in

owThey Make Money in Their Own Homes

One Woman Earned \$1,500.00 in Fourteen Months Thousands are Turning Spare Hours Into Dollars

AVEN'T you often wished for some practical way of making money right in your own home? Of course-and you have felt sure

that there must be some steady home occupation that would bring you, not just "pin money," but many extra dollars in return for your spare hours. There is—and it is called "Auto Knitting."

Listen to the remarkable story of Miss Ella Holtz-one of the home women who have been most successful at Auto Knitting.

Miss Holtz's Own Story

"My widowed mother, two brothers, two sisters and myself lived in a small cottage near town," writes Miss Holtz. "We always got along comfortably until the War broke out. Then prices went so high that we could not afford to have anything extra, and our money was shrinking terribly. As I was the oldest of the family, I had to find a way to get extra money to help support the family.

"I also wanted extra money for myself, as I found myself grown up and in need of the nice, pretty things that are dear to a girl's heart. I wanted to be as stylish as the other girls. But no matter how hard I tried to be neat, I always felt conscious of my clothes, for I had to wear the same dress over and over again, while my friends had new ones every time they went out to socials. Many times I cried over it. My mother could see the worried look, but of course I would not tell her.

"One night, after crying until I could hardly see—I was heart-broken—I picked up a magazine, and as I glanced at one of the pages I saw an advertisement of the Auto Knitter Company. I read it, and it was a wonderful story,

almost too good to realize, about a family just like ourselves. It told how they turned their spare hours into dollars. I was so interested that I sent for information right away, receiving same shortly afterwards.

"The Auto Knitter Company's plan was reasonable. I learned that they sign a fixed wage conmaking

Made \$325 In Five Months

Mr. Arlington Fraser, who lives in Ontario, writes: "I have had my machine only 5 months, and made \$325 with it in my spare time. It has believed me out fine.

house

standard socks with every owner of an Auto Knitter. It all seemed very fair and square to me, so I finally sent for the machine. That is now a year and two months ago.

"I didn't know the first thing about knitting, but when the machine arrived began to study the Instruction Book, and I found everything so clear that I could understand

readily. The first pair of socks I made took abou! 3 hours to finish, but it didn't discourage me, for I thought, practice makes per feet. The next was more pair easily accomplished.

"I felt proud and happy then. knitted four dozen pairs and sent them to the Company. A few days later I received a cheque. Oh! how glad I was, no one

knows. My first cheque! earned it myself. I continued sending socks to the company, but by this time the neighbors were beginning to get curious, and every day two or three came to find out all about it. They thought the socks a splendid value, and I soon had orders coming in so fast that it took every minute of my time to fill them.



"I found myself making \$30,00 to \$35.00 per week by just selling to private customers, local stores, etc. knitted soeks, fancy stockings for skating, also underwear and searfs.

Then I had a little shack built at the side of the house, all fixed up comfortably, and called it my little factory. Here I spent all summer knitting socks every minute of the day, as I had made a contract with the stores in several small towns, to knit each so many pairs of socks. They supplied the yarn for all the socks I knitted for them. At the end of November I packed the socks up in bales, all ready to be sold.

Made Over 5,000 Pairs

"Altogether I knitted 5,000 pairs of socks at a profit of 30 cents per pair, which amounted to \$1,500.00. With this \$1,500.00 I earned at home, we are buying a fine farm with nice buildings on 't. Every body said to me, 'This machine is like a good fairy to you.' Now we are comfortably settled

in our new home. "My mother is getting so that she knows how to operate the machine also, and I am figuring getting another for her.

"Three weeks ago we got a new sewing machine; this week we got a new range. We can always get everything we want, little by littles I cannot express in words what the machine has meant to me."

Miss Ella Holtz, Alberta.

Miss Ella Holtz makes \$100 a month extra

How You, Too, Can Make Money at Home

Miss Holtz has told you, in her own words, what she has done at Auto Knitit is true, is excep-

ings above the average, because, in addition to natural quickness and skill, she devotes a very considerable amount of time to the work.

Not everyone can do as well as this, of course, but women and men in all parts of the country are finding in the Auto Knitter a means of making money in amounts which vary with their skill and the spare time they can give to running the machine.

Clearly and briefly, here is our pro-position. The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company enters into an agreement to buy all the standard socks you knit on the Auto Knitter and send in to them, paying a fixed guaranteed price. Cheque will be sent promptly for each lot. placement yarn is also furnished for every shipment you send in. Previous experience in hand-knitting is not necessary. Inexperienced persons can learn to turn out standard "Olde Tyme" Wool socks with the aid of the Auto Knitter. The machine comes to you in perfect working order, with a sock started in it, and with an Instruetion Book that makes everything plain.

Get Information FREE

Of course, you want to know more about the wonderful little machine that helped Miss Ella Holtz and all these other people to make their dreams come Send right away for the company's free literature and read the experiences of many other Auto Knitter owners. Remember that Miss Holtz lost no time in getting the facts. You are in her position today. Will you follow her example? Just write your name and address in the space below.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd., Dept. 292

1870 Davenport Rd., West Toronto, Ont,

SEND THE COUPON NOW FOR OUR LIBERAL OFFER

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd. Dept. 292, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, Ontario. Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with the Auto Kn tier I enclose 3 cents postage to cover cost of mailing prospectus, etc. It is under stood that this does not obligate me in any way.
Name

Address Province The Grain Growers' Guide, 14-2-23

The Marvelous Auto Knitter One turn of the handle-One turn of the handle—
and 60 or more smooth,
even, perfect stitches are made!

When the Auto Knitter goes into action, it is just like having many families of skilled hand-knitters working
for you all at once. The machine,
without accessories, weighs about 20 pounds, and can be easily clamped to any ordinary table. You will be surprised to see how easily it can be used. No experience
with machines needed. Complete instructions furnished. What the sewing machine is
to hand-sewing and the vacuum cleaner to the old corn broom, the Auto Knitter is to
hand-knitting. You owe it to yourself, as a progressive, modern woman, to find out

Better than a Hundred Hands

Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Limited

1870 Davenport Road, WEST TORONTO, ONT.



Thrifty Housewives

serve

SHAMROCK BRAND

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausage

They are so delightfully tempting and appetising Try them once

P. Burns & Company

Calgary, Vancouver, Edmonton Regina, Prince Albert

Ask your Dealer fo Shamrock Products

Make no mistake ROMAN MEAL

With war conditions past IT IS DELICIOUS

THE only cereal which is a com-bination of whole grains. It compensates the deficiencies of riour, refined cereals meats and sweets.

Because it contains more bone making matter than even milk it is the ideal growth food for your growing child, or the nursing and expectant

Because it is balanced it nourishes better than meat, aids digestion, positively relieves constipation. Being alkaline it clears the pimply rough or muddy skin.

Because of its Flaxin, Roman Meal contains morebone make ing salts and protein than even milk, thus it is the best possible food for your child, and for the nursing and expectant Buy Roman Meal at Grocers and try this Delightful Recipe to-day GEMS

GEMS
Mix 1 cup Roman
Meal, 1 cup flour, 1 level
teaspoon salt, ¾ cup
sugar, 2 rounded teaspoons baking powder.
Mix 1 cup sweet milk, ¼
cup shortening and 1 well
beaten egg together and
atir into dry ingredients.
Beat well and bake in
gem tins. Moderate oven,
20 minutes.
For fruit gems add 1
cup chopped fruit.

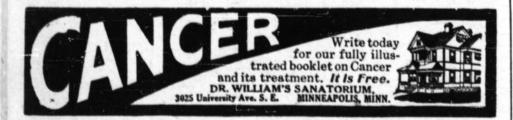
Add ROMAN MEAL to Your Daily Diet.



ROMAN MEAL is the only balanced combination of whole grains—wheat, rye, Flaxin, and comminuted bran. It is a delicious family food, to be used as porridge, or baked into anything half and half with flour. By using Roman Meal in some way every day, with plenty of milk and some leafy vegetables (preferably uncooked) you provide your bodyand the bodies of your children-with every element necessary to sturdy health and long life, and correct the "deficiencies" of modern "excess acid" and "deficiency" foods. Roman Meal aids digestion, positively relieves constipation.

With one exception the most economical cereal sold.

ROMAN MEAL COMPANY, TORONTO.



Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c. in stamps or coins (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Our SPRING BOOK OF FASHIONS, containing all the new models for the coming season, is ready. It contains pattern styles for the whole family and money can be saved by referring to it in selecting the spring wardrobe. In addition to over 300 styles, there are pages of embroidery designs, and dressmaking lessons to help the beginner. The price is 10c, per copy. Address your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT.

Guide Fashion



No. 1565—The Popular Circular Skirt. Circular skirts are in our midst again after an absence of several seasons. Most of the circular-skirted frocks shown in the shops are made of velvet, satin-faced Canton crepe, charmeuse, crepe de Chine and satin, although gradually the circular mode is wending its way into models made of the woolen fabrics such as Cheruit and Poiret twill and serge. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inchebust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 44-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 604—in yellow only—15c, extra.

No. 1507—A Smart Street Frock. There is no telling what mode will prevail this season, the drape, the circular or the straight line, but it is very evident that the long blousy waistline has come to stay, for some time at least. This dress which exploits this feature would make you a lovely street frock and could be made of wool Jersey, kasha cloth, crepe de Chine or serge. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 33 yards 40-inch material.

No. 1515—Attractive Model. The panel each side of the front in this attractive style is laid in a pleat and caught in with the shoulder seams. The lower part of the panel swings gracefully over the straight skirt. The pattern provides for two styles of sleeves cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 32 yards 40-inch material with § yard 40-inch contrasting.

No. 1567—A Trim-Looking House Dress. So attractive and neat looking is this house dress that the modern housewife is certain to sanction it. A feature of real importance is that it may be opened flat to iron as it buttons right down to the hemline. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 34 yards 36 inch material with 4 yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1584—A Pretty Morning Frock. Made of gingham at 15c. per yard and trimmed with chambray at 20c per yard, this new house dress would cost about 65c. If you are one of the many busy housewives who loves pretty things but can't always take much time to make them, you will be pleased to know that you could make this style in about an afternoon. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 36 yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 570—The Smart Bertha. A frock that would suit the young girl's fancy and mother's discernment is shown in the accompanying sketch. The popular Bertha collar or "Modesty Piece" as it was known in the time of Queen Bertha after whom it was rightfully named, has even invaded the very young girl's fashion domain. This style would be especially attractive for school wear, if made of a serviceable blue serge and relieved by a Bertha collar made of sheer organdie or batiste. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 4 yards braid.

No. 1576—Newest Lines for the Woman Who Sews. Any of the twills that are now shown in such an astonishing array would make up very well in this style. And, of course, our favorite crepes have an opportunity in this model of appearing at their best Lustre silk fabrics, such as satin, charmeuse and the like, are gaining a widespread recognition. Such a material also would be an excellent choice, if you contemplated making this frock. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 44-inch material with ½ yard 40-inch contrasting.

No. 1588—Thinning-Lines for the Full-Eigerre. The woman whose figure is more

No. 1568—Thinning-Lines for the Full-Figure. The woman whose figure is more generously proportioned will find excellent lines in this smart style. While it is conservative and extremely simple to make, it lacks none of the good features of the latest mode, including the long fitted sleeve. Serge for serviceable wear is recommended, while for more dressy wear it would be wise to choose a crepe, an innumerable array of which is shown everywhere. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 42 yards 40-inch material with 1 yard 36-inch lining.

All Patterns 15c., stamps or coin (coin preferred).

for February



ANNE DEANE WILL HELP YOU as far as planning your wardrobe is concerned. She gets stacks of letters asking for advice about clothes for travelling, school, maternity, layettes, trousseau, and general wear. Give details as to your figure and coloring and state for what purposes garments are wanted. Enclose stamp for reply.

No. 1562—A Smart Draped Model. You would not go amiss having one draped frock in your wardrobe as they are extremely popular. Many of the draped skirts you have seen perhaps looked difficult to make, but in this particular style you will encounter no great difficulty, in fact you could finish a frock like this in about two afternoons with some time added in which to do the embroidery. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material with 34 yards binding. Transfer Patfern No. 604—in yellow only—15c. extra.

No. 1495—One of the Easiest Made Aprons Ever Designed. The real value of an apron is judged or should be judged by its ability to cover the garment underneath. If you have an apron or two like this on hand, just because you are the housewife should not then necessitate your wearing an old frock until after the dinner hour, but you may dress up as well as everybody else in perhaps your Sunday taffeta or crepe dress with no fear of spoiling it. Cut in sizes small, medium and large. The small size requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with § yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 9600—Made in an Hour. This is a very popular style of apron for it is easy to make and easy to put on. The back and front is in one with the former extending to the waist and buttoning on to the front at each side. A dart is stitched on each shoulder so that it will fit perfectly smooth. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 32-inch material with 8½ yards binding.

No. 1269—Smart Afternoon Frock. The new side front closing emphasized with braid is a popular feature of the smart model shown. A dart and a braid bound pocket balance the line on the other side lending a finishing touch. The collar follows the youthful Peter Pan outline. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 34 yards 36-inch material with 13 yards braid.

No. 1580—A Sure Solution to a Mother's Problem. In this cunning garment which combines a slip-on jumper dress with a pair of rompers, you have the very thing you have been looking for. The dress may be slipped off while playing and put on again. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material for guimp and bloomers and 1½ yards 36-inch material for the dress with 1½ yards binding.

No. 1569—Comfortable Nightie. It matters little to "drowsy heads" how much care their doting mothers take to tuck them in the covers each night when bedtime comes, for they kick them off just the same, oftentimes endangering the tender young bodies to cold. The wise mother will see that she has several pairs of nighties on hand made of a warm material like flannelette that will be a protection against draughts. The night drawers shown may be made with or without the feet, just as one prefers. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 31 yards 36-inch material with 2 yard binding.

No. 1514—An Undergarment of Real Value. With the event of the slip, petticoats have almost completely died out. Perhaps the best reason for their popularity is because they are so comfortable, for the garment hangs from the shoulder and does away with the everlasting nuisance of an underskirt hanging below your dress. If you have a slip like this on hand, you could wear it under almost all your frocks. Cut in sizes 16 year, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 28 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1588—You'll Realize its Worth on Laundering Day. Even if a house dress is attractive, if it takes an over amount of your good energy to "do up" on laundering day, it isn't worth a sou. The house dress illustrated can be opened flat to iron and, too, it can be made in an afternoon. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 31 yards 36-inch material with 1 yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 1546—Made in an Afternoon. It can be truly said, that never before has a dress been so designed that combines simplicity with attractiveness so effectively as this style. All you have to do is stitch up the side seams, finish the neck and hem the skirt and one of the prettiest garments you have ever seen is finished. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material. Transfer Pattern No. 616—in yellow only—15 cents extra.

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Rural Homes in Manitoba

Mrs. Elliott's Report Gives Interesting Information Gleaned from Survey of Farm Homes

NE of the subjects which brought out the best discussion at the convention of the United farm men and women of Manitoba was the report on the survey of rural homes made by the U.F.W.M. Last year a similar report was presented and the material gathered was so good that the convention of 1922 voted that the survey be continued and an effort be made to have it more widely representa-

tive. The objective of 1,000 homes to be surveyed was set for 1923, but the report covered only 307. Mrs. covered only 307. Mrs. Elliott, president of the U.F.W.M., in presenting the report, commented on the difficulty of getting information as to the actual conditions on the farm and in In this the farm home. In tregard Mrs. Elliott says:

"Surveys of almost every known calling have rendered the most important statistics. Almost any other walk in life can be tabulated, its advantages and disadvantages shown, all but farming.

Farmers growl, are discontented, but it's nobody's business why. That is their monopoly. Numerous women think it is humiliating not to have this or that. Why should they think so? Is there any good reason? If it is in the profession, show it up. If it is in themselves, find it out and strike a new furrow. We all agree that it is better to start right than to retrace steps, but it is not an unusual thing to make discoveries that the starting was wrong, and there is no better means of finding out whether it was or not than by a careful survey."
The survey showed that out of 307

only 176 of the farm homes had water in the kitchen. Proceeding, the report gave the following information gleaned from the questionaires sent out:

'It is agreed that 'cleanliness is next to godliness, but when 37 baths are reported out of 307 homes we begin to realize why health statistics reveal health conditions lower in the country than in the city. Common reasoning shows that baths are more essential on farms than in urban centres on account of the strenuous manual labor and unavoidable perspiration resulting therefrom.

Health Conditions

"As water in the home and health are closely correlated, our surveys have revealed some striking features of rural life in this aspect. We find some homes as far as 20 miles from a doctor and 120 miles from hospital, two 90 miles, eighteen so miles executed to miles and sixty-four 80 miles, seventeen 50 miles and sixty-four between 20 and 50 miles, leaving practically two-thirds within a 20-mile radius.

Our reports reveal one very pleasing condition, namely, the size of the homes, seven rooms being the average. As the average number of children is between three and four there should be plenty of air space for sleeping and healthful living conditions.

"The reports show further that only 15 out of 307 women have domestic help all the year. This means that one pair of hands must care for the rooms mentioned as well as all the other work, of which we will now give the survey.

"The question of canning is becoming

more important every year as women are realizing its possibilities. Only in recent years have our farm women learned that meat and poultry may be canned and that vegetables are as easily done as fruit. For accurate information on canning, see the M.A.C. booklet and reprints from The Guide, both of which are free on application. It is very significant that out of 307 reports on this important subject only 34 women did no canning.

Could Make Good Use of Power

"Twenty-five per cent. of the homes have power which does not extend (except in four instances) beyond the washing, while a goodly number have the old reliable back-breaking wash-board. With a little thought and a minimum of expense could this 25 per cent, of the homes that have power not extend it a little further and do a few more of the woman-killing chores? Only a few labor-savers have been reported, as follows: Five women have gasoline irons, five have electric irons.

one has a mangle, two have bread mixers and two have vacuum sweepers. A large outlay of money is not necessary to instal many convenient labor-savers, but a willing hand, coupled with the application of ideas contained in articles such as Mrs. Whitesides put forth in the November 1922 Household Number of The Guide. would do much to lighten labor in the ordinary home.

"The Guide's contests must have brought to the investigative mind many very fine ideas. The contest on Spending of \$1,000 on the Farm Home should surely have started the men thinking along lines of installing helps in the home. It has been suggested that a labor-saving committee be appointed in differ-ent parts of the province to report on labor-savers that they have known to be tried out. One woman in our report claimed a well-trained husband as her best labor-saver. Surely that remark is worth comment! Could there be a more expensive

labor-saver on a farm? What is going on outside while this man is in the house? Are his hired mendoing their duty? Where is his four-horse team? Are they producing their share? There is a fine distinction between economy and extravagance, which women should learn to realize, and it is also well worth remembering that a little well-directed generosity in providing for the home acts as a safety valve to prevent a prosperous farmer from becoming miserly.

"Two-thirds of those reporting have stoves to clean, wood to carry in, ashes to carry out, and the never-ending muss to sweep up, while one-third have furnaces that enable them to perform these tasks easily and at the same time provide the homes with a more even temperature; 243 reported the use of coal oil lamps while 21 reported electric light. We are sorry that those using the air lamps with their powerful white light did not

specify as to the number used.

"Cellars are to be found in the most humble homes, but few reported basements. We congratulate the farmers on their foresight in this particular, and if we knew whether all these cellars were provided with cross-current ventilation we might go so far as to offer praise. Another important thought arises here, and that is, what sort of steps are proand that is, what sort of steps are provided leading to these cellars? Are they

labor and health savers, or are they not?
"Only 15 women out of 307 do not do sewing; the majority of those who do sew do it all.

Outside Chores

"Twenty-five per cent. of our women report no outside chores, while half of our women reporting do part or all of the milking; 45 per cent. report looking after gardens, poultry and chores in general, while a few include the care of the pigs. The majority of women do the washing for the hired help where one man is kept, and it is not uncommon to find his mending done also.

"When we consider the amount of work entailed in caring for the average seven-roomed house, the lamps to clean the stoyes to tend, the capping and sawing

the stoves to tend, the canning and sewing to do, the washing, ironing and mending for the household, the garden, poultry and other chores without including the care of the children and the preparation of meals and school lunches, is there a man before us today who will not agree man before us today who will not agree that his wife is the greatest asset on the farm? In view of this, should her burden not be lightened in order to prolong her life and preserve her health?

Everyone knows that monotony breeds discontent and discontent ill-health, yet we find 35 per cent. of the reported farm women who never get a holiday. The kinds of a holiday that are practicable on the farm might well form a topic of discussion by the farm women at their meetings. Such a holiday need not entail much expense, but it is absolutely essential that the women get away for at least a few days every year from the things that meet their daily gaze. One farm woman considers her best holiday her housecleaning time, when she camps outside.

Continued on Page 21



Flowers that Return

Many Varieties of Perennials Provide Quantities of Bloom and Color-By Dr. H M. Speechly

T is only some 20 years ago, but at seems ages, since I first consulted A. P. Stevenson and Jas. R. Bonny about perennials. Alas, the former has passed on, but alas only for ourselves! Let us think in grateful honor of Stevenson's work and personality, espe-

Stevenson's work a cialiy as he taught the correct doctrine that no real farm garden is possible without the protection of trees and shrubs on the north and west sides. Space forbids more than just this allusion in honor of the man whose work, both practical and experimental, is his best monument and benefited all three prairie provinces.

It is our task, we

who love a garden,

to carry on the

torch.

To include as much as possible I will regard every bulb and every bulbous, tuberous or fibrous-rooted plant which lives and blooms for more than two years as perennial. You see "perennial" is made up from the Latin "per

annos" (through the years). As every farmer or farm wife must economize their time for flower-gardening, all that is needed is a well-selected planting of perennials arranged in straight rows like potatoes with space between for rapid cultivation. Such a garden needs only to be kept free from weeds and thinned judiciously as required. So I am leaving out the real delightful poetry of gardening amongst flowers with this confidence that the beauty of perennials conquers even the most formal lines of arrangement. One word of warning! Don't plant stuff that grows only six inches high under, say, larkspurs!

Early Perennials

Earliest of all are the blue and white squill bulbs, planted four inches deep in October to bloom in April or early May. Plant 100 in a clump, each two inches apart. Their blue bells will hang six inches high at most until the tulips come in mid-May. These and the right kind of tulips will last for years in the same spot undisturbed. Tulips begin to glow in brilliant reds, pinks, white or yellow about May 15 and carry on far into June. Round the last week in May you may have in clumps around small stones and rocks the white rock (arabis alpina) and the yellow madwort (Alyssum saxatile) with the blue grape hyacinth in between. Iceland poppies, white, yellow and orange, begin to burst their fuzzy buds at the end of May and continue far into June.

Now the pale blue spring phlox (P. divaricata), still so little known for all its hardiness, makes a lovely border about eight inches high behind which columbines will raise their dainty crooks over rounded masses of foliage. June also brings in the dwarf carpathian harebells, both blue and white, over the pale blue perennial flax poises gracefully, dropping daily from the featheryleaved wiry stems showers of petals. Now those dainty pinks (Plumarius), white with a crimson centre or pale pink, add fragrance as well as charm to every border. The rough-leaved Oriental poppy should be planted away from every color but blue, green or white, so that its brilliant, garish vermilion cups shall not clash with other blooms such as the fine purples and pinks of the hardy paeony. It is well worth remembering that one plant of any variety of perennial may give you a week or ten days of flowers, but that a good selection of early and later varieties will give a month of bloom with many perennials. Of such are the paeonies and the iris. The paeony never disappoints once it has taken good root, unless indeed you happen to hit on a

"dud" which will never throw a single bloom. Owing to the delicate tissue of their standards and falls, iris flowers need protection from wind even more than the pacony. Every third year or so it is well to dig up your iris roots and re-plant them, either in

fresh soil or a new situation. Not so the paeony, which only asks a wellcultivated soil not too near trees or shrubs like cara-Painted gana. daisies (Pyrethrum roseum) are fine for the border-front in June and splendid flowers for table use, white, pink and crimson; but a perennial which pleases me more than most is the lovely bleeding heart (Dielytra spectabilis), whether shooting crimson above the soil or spreading a generous leafy mass 18 inches high hung with pink and white bells of quaintest shape, hence "bleeding heart" or "duck's bill," according to fancy.

Summer Comes to Its Own



Taller and more brilliant than these is the scarlet lychnis, stiff and sturdy in stem, each crowned with vermilion "redeross" flowers, much visited by humming birds, which also like to probe tulips and larkspurs. Place this lychnis well back as it grows two to three feet in height and doesn't mind wind. Don't mistake this for the little rose-purple lychnis viscaria, though it is quite as hardy. In July we get some good white flowers. such as the gypsophila (ridiculously called "baby's breath"), preparing its cloud of tiny white blooms in feathery panicles to accompany sweet peas and other bright blooms on the table. Just such another profusely blooming plant is Achillea (ptarmica), first cousin to the wild yarrow. best grown in clumps or masses, both white and red varieties. Here I will introduce a not very well-known though attractive perennial, the gas plant (Dictamnus fraxinella) which grows 18 inches high and throws from its &dark green pyramid of stiff leaves two to six flower stems with greenish-white blooms rather like those of the butterfly orchis. Pass your hand over the flowers lightly and then sniff the sweet lemon verbena scented aroma left on your fingers. Take the leaf, crush it before a flame and see the "gas" sparkle. Shasta daisies, too, if grown in a protected spot will supply you through July with a fairly large daisy, white with a yellow centre, not quite so tall in stem as the gas plant. But give me the blues contained in the fat thistly head of centaurea montana or the spiky blooms of the speedwell (Veronica spicata), more hardy and certain than the alkanet (Anchusa), lovely though the

Now we come to three hardy lilies which are easy to grow in any farm Plant them in clumps not garden. singly but four inches or so apart. The Elegans type of lily blooms first, beginning quite early in June and continuing into July, a foot or more in height; taller still the Siberian coral lily follows in mid-July: and later in August the tall and stately Tiger lily grows to a height of two and a half to three feet—all three hardy and certain to bloom. Keep them away from reds, yellows and crimsons, because their variations of orange and red blooms do not agree thereto. I had almost forgotten to mention the tuberous-rooted day lilies (Hemero-callis) of which there are at least three hardy varieties blooming from June to July, each day's bloom lasting but a few hours, but beautiful in shades from lemon-yellow to smoky red. The Last to Bloom

Latest in the season are the larkspurs, golden-glow, phlox and the purple aster

Continued on page 32

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What Should You Weigh?

Better Health and Greater Mental Power When Weight is Normal-By Margaret M. Speechly

WEIGHT chart is like a thermometer-it shows whether you are above or below normal or whether you are "just right." Take a glance at the "thermometer" at the bottom of the page to find your normal weight. Unless perfectly sure of your height, get measured in your stocking feet, standing against a flat wall. If you happen to be slightly over or under the average don't worry about it, but if you are as much as ten pounds either way it is time to take stock of your habits of

Owing to lack of room it is only possible to deal with the thin sisters this time, but next month the problems of stout people will receive a full share of attention. At the present time it's fashionable to be thin, but there is a limit. No one admires a figure that is all angles, while arms and neck lacking sufficient "upholstering" are never attractive. A few pounds added to a skeleton transform it into something good to look upon.

A lean, gaunt person is seldom at her best physically or mentally. She is more easily fatigued than if she were of normal weight, she has less resistance to disease and lacks reserve power in case of illness. A very thin woman often suffers from nervous exhaustion and is unable to do the best mental

Take Plenty of Fresh Air

Lack of fresh air is one of the factors preventing skeletons from putting on weight. It is a matter of common knowledge that a fire will not burn without oxygen, but a large number of people have yet to learn that the body cannot make full use of its fuel if deprived of fresh atmosphere. Taking exercise in the open air is the ideal way to make the "inner fire" burn, but thin people should not go in for violent out-of-door activities or they will use up so much fuel that none will be left for building flesh. They should aim to take a certain amount of exercise, however, in order to stimulate digestion. A mother of young children who finds it hard to get away from the house should practice taking deep breaths when driving to church or a club meeting or when going out to feed the chickens. This will pump a lot of pure atmosphere into her system that will help her to utilize the food eaten. The average thin person is lazy about using her lungs—you observe she is nearly always flat-chested. Deep breathing will do wonders for her if

she will only be persistent.

Fresh air at night is absolutely essential for everyone. Of course it is foolish to sleep in a draught, but with a little planning there is no need to have a direct current of air blowing upon the sleeper. Too many people are scared of catching a cold from fresh air, but let me tell you that far more colds are contracted in stuffy, unventilated rooms than from a reasonable amount of pure country atmosphere. If you rely upon the traditional three holes in the storm windows for ventilation, have them put on regular storm sash hinges so that you can get enough fresh air to help you gain weight.

Insufficient sleep is another cause of excessive thinness. Late hours and sleeplessness due to over-fatigue or eating a heavy lunch before retiring do much to make people gaunt and lean. They need plenty of sleep and beside at least eight hours at night, should

plan for a nap during the day. The whole day's schedule may need adjust ing to allow for relaxation on the lounge, but it is essential if you are trying to come up to normal. Very often, the extremely thin are highstrung individuals who work and work until they drop. These people will never gain an ounce unless they learn to relax several times a day for a few minutes A continued state of nervous tension reacts unfavorably upon the digestion. preventing it from doing its work properly.

Fight Against Worry

"Worry will dissolve flesh quicket than any chemical solvent'' says a well known doctor, so living skeletons should take warning. Worry is depressing and uses up quantities of energy which should be employed for building flesh Therefore fight against it if you wish to have a well-rounded figure. One look at a plump, placid neighbor will give you assurance. As decaying teeth or diseased tonsils may also prevent you from putting on flesh, it is wise to go to the family doctor for a thorough over hauling. He will also be able to discover whether your excessive leanness. is due to some constitutional disarrangement.

As food has a direct bearing upon body weight, the thin should pay con siderable attention to diet. Very often they complain of a poor appetite, but with sufficient fresh air and better breathing this should improve. Attractiveness in food will frequently tempt a lagging appetite so pains should be taken to prepare meals carefully.

Proper mastication is essential for unless food is well ground up, the body cannot use it. Poor chewing is wasteful and puts an added strain upon the digestion. If your teeth are in bad shape go to a dentist right away.

A thin person should take as much nourishing food as she can without dis-comfort. Whole milk, eggs, butter, cream, bacon, potatoes, starchy foods. dates, raisins, figs, nuts build up the body in a satisfactory way. While body in a satisfactory way. fruits and vegetables are essential for health, they should not be eaten in large quantities by thin people because their fuel value is low. Tea and coffee, which contain mild stimulants, should be substituted by whole milk. . A light lunch between breakfast and dinner and again before supper, consisting of a glass of milk and a cookie or a sandwich, will help materially to add weight. The people who say they cannot digest raw milk will find it is easily assimilated in the form of custards, junkets, milk puddings and milk soups While candy eventually may be turned into body fat, it should be used with discretion. At the end of a meal, and never on an empty stomach is the time to eat it, if you want to keep free of digestive troubles.

Be Persevering

The thin person who desires to be at her best physically and mentally has a decidedly pleasant task ahead of her-By taking plenty of fresh air, by breathing deeply, by sleeping as long as she can, by banishing worry, by relaxing often and by eating plenty of a large variety of foods, she will im-prove her appearance wonderfully Moreover as her weight becomes normal her mental activity will increase. She must have patience, however, for fill ing hollows and covering bony angles takes a little time.

Table of height and weight for women at different ages. Based on 58,855 accepted applicants for life insurance

		Ages	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-6
ft.		in	111	113	115	117	119	122	125	128	128	126
rt.	0	In	113	114	117	119	122	125	128	130	131	129
	1	in	115	116	118	121	124	128	131	133	134	132
	5	in	117	118	120	123	127	132	134	137	137	136
	3	in	120 .	122	124	127	131	135	138	141	141	140
	- 4	in	123	125	127	130	134	138	142	145	145	144
	5	in	125	128	131	135	139	143	147	149	149	148
	- 6	in	128	132	135	137	143	146	151	153	153	152
	7	in	132	135	139	143	147	150	154	157	156	155
	8	in	136	140	143	147	151	155	158	161	161	160
	9	in	140	144	147	151	155	159	163	166	166	165
	10	in	144	147	151	155	159	163	167	170	170	169

To Welcome the New Baby

A Prairie



Dear Janet, about the lovely and

Mother tells how to make a Dainty Practical Layette at Small Expense

things that can be made for the new baby at little expense. Beauty yet economy are compatible if you rememher that simplicity is the key-note of the layette. An outfit that is extensive and elaborate is neither necessary nor practical. Use second-hand material where possible, but be sure that the cloth is soft and bleached. You will need flannelette, flannel and nainsookor their equivalents. It is advisable to make an inventory of what you have on hand before doing any shopping.

It is a matter of economy to make all garments in the year-old size. An infant moves too little at first to be hampered by extra size and later he grows into his clothes instead of out of them. Do not waste material in long, burdensome skirts that prevent first attempts at exercise. A good length is 24 inches or even 22 inches, never more than 27 inches. As the average babe is 20 inches at birth, 22-inch garments shorten automatically with his growth, saving labor as well as material. Nighties are made 30 inches long as they should cover his feet as long as worn. Napkins should be 30 inches square. Canton flannel is a good material to use. If it is new, shrink it before cutting in order to get a perfect Wash several times before

Now most layettes call for more gar ments than baby will need before he grows out of them. Of course he must be kept sweet and clean, but if you are willing to launder his clothes daily (just as you wash the breakfast dishes daily) a much smaller layette is adequate. The following list would cost \$20 if all materials were purchased, but much can be found in your house

hold cache of used clothing.

Two dozen napkins (flannelette or canton flannel); three nighties; two crochetted or knitted woolen jackets; two handling blankets; three gertrude slips (flannel); three shirts (flannel); abdominal binders pairs wool bootees; three pairs wool hose; two gertrude slips (nainsook); six dresses (nainsook); one cape and hood. Use color sparingly, if at all, for its use prevents boiling, and when it fades garments look old before their

Choose Simple Styles

Now for a few pointers regarding the selection of patterns. Bear in mind that a baby needs warmth, comfort and room to develop. Clothing experts and physicians favor the kimona style for dresses and nighties. The one-piece dress places the burden of support upon the shoulders and allows freedom of movement. Thus the cape-coat with hood attached recommends itself. Also the gertrude slip proves superior to the old pinning-blanket that often restricted breathing and wamped vital organs. A baby abominates tight yokes and set-in sleeves. Indeed, his desire is to be handled as little as possible, so choose garments which adjust easily. In The Guide's Spring Fashion Magazine you will find a number of suitable

Shirts may be made from the good portions of soft discarded wool and cotton underwear. Stitch the seams on the right side and finish by turning flat against the material and cat-stitching he raw edges. Crochet a shell-stitch silk thread around wrists and neck, adjusting a draw tape at neck.

Bootees are crochetted quickly so I advise you to unravel that old cream fascinator you used to wear and make it into footwear for the baby.

The nightie completes the list of strictly utilitarian garments. It is made in kimona style with draw tape at neck, cuffs and bottom. It is veritably a sleeping bag which protects wee hands and feet. Flannelette or cotton stockinette is the nicest for night-

You may lavish more beauty on the dresses, but remember that a simple hand-made garment is more to be desired than one which is burdened with ruffles, lace and tucks. Medical authority bans neck trimmings irritating to the skin so finish all the necks with narrow bias binding. Sleeve and skirt edges may boast embroidery, tatting, hand-crochet or narrow featherstitched hems. Very dainty lace may be put on with a rolled hem. A delicate spray of embroidery on the dress front is always in order, and may be repeated about the skirt. Tea cup scallops in picot-crochet made a good finish in place of a hem. Another suggestion is a three-inch hem, made by hand, upon which festoons of feather stitching are draped gracefully, a cluster of forgetme-nots occurring between pairs of

Make a couple of gertrudes of nainsook, mull or batiste, to wear with the two best dresses. While any of these garments can be made from old material, in case you buy new, allow 11 yards of 27-inch goods per dress. By the way, soft cotton crepes save a lot of ironing.

When working on the flannel petticoats avoid bulky seams. Open them on the wrong side and cat-stitch flat to the material. Finish edges with crochet work or embroidery.

Make Use of Old Clothing

That old cream cashmere dress and china silk slip which you wore in high school days would make a wonderful cape and hood. Just imagine fine rings of tatting all about the edges, sprigs of embroidery at the front corners and the silk lining feather-stitched into

French knots are a favorite device for tacking the binding on to the handling blankets. By the way, bias binding of sateen wears longer than ribbon. Speaking of blankets, eiderdown is just as lovely as it is expensive. But console yourself with daintily finished blankets made from one large size double pair of flannelette sheets. For the price of one crib blanket you get four double blankets of flannelette.

Did you know oatmeal sacks, shaped and quilted, make most serviceable bibs? Flour sacks may be drafted into service as covers for the little bed pads which slip under baby. Do not use cotton batting as it gets lumpy with washing, but stitch smoothly together old towels, blankets and shirt tails, for they make a satisfactory filling.

Oh, a baby layette can cost a very great deal, but take my advice and make only a few garments, from what you have on hand, but make them well and as daintily as possible.

If you cannot afford a baby-book, invest in ten cents worth of drawing paper and a box of water color. Tie the pages together with ribbon and decorate the cover page with a simple design. Mark each page with one of the following headings: Announcement card, first photo, baby's weight (each month), baby's height (each month), baby's presents, his bath, first tooth, first journey, first shoes, first words, first creeping, first steps, first Christmas, first birthday, first pets, first playmates, first toys and first say-

Leave abundant room for snap-shots. Truly this little book will be a treasure house of memory, some day, when "baby" has

son or daughter. If I can be of any further help let me know, for after long experience on the prairie during several "lean" years. I have learned to clothe my babies cheaply and yet daintily.— Your devoted sister,

Mary Anne.





its Wide Popularity

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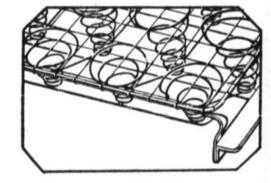
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Dominion Bank Annual Report

The annual statement of the Dominion Bank indicates a very satisfactory business year despite the trade depression. Commercial loans show an increase over last year of \$200,000 while profits for the year exceed those of last year by \$50,000 with an amount of \$42,000 carried forward in excess of the similar account last year. Cash assets are equal to 25.16 per cent. of the liabilities to the public and quickly available assets are equal to 49.15 of the liabilities. To profits of \$1,175,478 were added \$715,480 carried forward last year and the total of \$1,890,958 was appropriated as follows: Dividends \$780,000 equal to 12 per cent. and a bonus of one per cent.; officers pension fund \$45,000; taxes \$157,795; written off bank premises \$150,000 leaving a balance of \$758,163 to be carried forward to profit and loss account. The total assets of the bank amount to \$130,064,000.

Portage Mutual Fire Insurance

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. shows a gratifying increase of business during 1922. Insurance written during the year amounted to \$26,503,633 an increase over the previous year of \$1,544,993. The total insurance now in force amounts to \$72,017,325. Claims totalling \$349,059 were paid during the year

What Are You in Need Of?

How many times during the year de you wish that you knew where you could secure some article that you could use to good advantage on the farm without having to pay for the price of a new one? Almost every farmer experiences this sort of thing. Now there is a very economical way in which you can locate sources from which almost any article or implement for the farm can be secured. Perhaps if we give you the experience of Karl Maag, Bladworth, Sask., you will be able to find a use for Guide little classified ads. yourself. Here's Mr. Maag's experience:

'I can say with pleasure that I received

experience:

"I can say with pleasure that I received the greatest success with the ad. in your paper—wanting to buy a Steam Plowing Engine. I have received over 150 letters from engine owners and letters still coming I cannot answer them all, so I wish to be excused for not answering them."

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbetham, see'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhall, see'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, see'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Manitoba

Co-operative Dairies' Annual Meeting

Our dairy company has just closed a year of gratifyingly successful opera-Increased patronage, increased output and increased returns to the producers will be reported to the shareholders when they meet and the prospects for 1923 are in every respect

The annual meeting of shareholders will be held in the Industrial Bureau Lecture Hall, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, February 27. It is desirable that every shareholder who can should make a point to be on hand to hear the reports and to share in the plan for the coming

The Temperance Campaign

The referendum campaign is now well

Organizations have been set up for the constituencies of Mountain (in two sections north and south), Killarney, Manitou, Hamiota and Russell.

Several more will be added during this week and conventions are planned for Deloraine (south) at Deloraine, February 19; Arthur at Melita, February 20; Turtle Mountain (south) at Boissevain, February 21; Deloraine (north) at Hartney, February 22, and Turtle Mountain (north) at Minto, February 23.

The response wherever work has been begun has been ready and enthusiastic -and better still practical. Churches, U.F.M. locals and Women's Sections, W.C.T.U.'s and Women's Institutes are taking up the responsibility for local organization and for the raising of

It is planned to have the province with the exception of a very few corners organized by March 1.

Literature has been prepared and full information is available from W. R. Wood, 312 Avenue Block, Winnipeg.

Kelloe Resolution on Hudson Bay Road Kelloe local met on Saturday, January 20, to hear the delegate's report

from Mr. Patterson, who made a very excellent and complete summary of the convention, for which he was accorded a vote of thanks.

A lengthy discussion on the question of the Hudson Bay route then took place, resulting in the following resolu-

"Whereas, we consider the feasiof the Hudson Bay route established; and whereas twenty million dollars have been already expended thereon, and whereas money is apparently obtainable for enterprises favored by the East;

"Therefore be it resolved that we consider the immediate completion of the route advisable."

The matter of hog grading and marketing supplied another interesting topic. Very many of the farmers are getting in line to meet the market demand for the bacon type of hog, and a large number of Yorks will be raised this spring.

Alberta

Debate on Wheat Board

A large crowd attended the special meeting of the Hudson Heights local to hear the report of the delegate to the convention, P. Pabderg. Another special feature was a debate between speakers from the University and Hudson Heights local, Resolved that a Wheat Board is a Better System of Marketing Canada's Grain and More in the Interests of the Western Farmer than the Present System. The judge awarded the decision to the University local, who spoke for the negative. Another enjoyable feature was the reciting of It Beats the Devil. This was followed by supper and dancing.

Hill Spring Reorganized

Hill Spring local was recently reorganized with 32 paid up members. The

officers are D. H. Crow, president, and Alex. Leishman, secretary.

New Locals

Behrens local was recently organized near Erskine, with eight paid-up members. H. Rowledge was elected secretary, and A. W. Clark, president.
A. M. Connor, M.L.A., and A. H.

Steckle were the speakers at the organization meeting of a new local to be called John Joe's, near Milk River. A. Sproat is the president, and Philip L. Rogers the secretary of the new local. There are 22 members.

Maleb local, at Maleb, has lately been organized, with 15 paid-up members. The officers chosen are A. S. Galbraith, president, and M. L. Bowen, secretary.

To Suggest Constitutional Change

One of the conditions which, in the opinion of Parr local, were responsible for the decrease in membership last year, was that there was too much control by the convention, and not enough by vote of the locals. It was decided at a recent meeting to thoroughly study this matter and see if some plan to change this condition can be devised.

Big Results From Drive

The membership drive of the Magrath U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, recently concluded, was most successful. The U.F.A. local now has 301 members, the largest in its history, and 65 more than last year; while the U.F.W.A. local membership stands at 89, being a big increase over last year. The losing team is to provide the winners with a dance and a pienic. They lost by only two members.

Raise Fees by Entertainments

The High Bank local, near Seven Persons, reports that their local is suffering from the effects of the prevailing hard times. At their annual meeting, however, it was decided that a big effort should be made to continue the local, and it was agreed that each member should pay only one dollar membership dues; the balance necessary to remit to Central office, and for the carrying on of the local work, will be raised by giving a series of entertainments.

Build Hall During First Year

Jarvie local, which was organized in January, 1922, with 12 members, has now 14 paid-up members, while eight more signed the roll at the annual meeting. The year's work of this local has been chiefly in planning and building a U.F.A. hall, which is used as a school building as well as for church services and meetings.

Winona Local Chicken Supper

Winona U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals gave a chicken supper recently, for the purpose of getting new members. The ladies served a sumptuous meal, after which there were speeches, a short musical entertainment and dancing. Music was supplied gratis by the Winona orchestra. The U.F.W.A. local added 18 new members to their roll, while the men's local secured 22 members during the evening.

Collected no Local Dues

Kirkdale local report that their meetings during the year have been well attended. They have not collected their any local dues, as there was a good balance in hand at the beginning of the

Purchase Community Hall

A joint meeting of the Vimy Ridge U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals gave a very successful entertainment recently. The joint membership is 16, which it is expected to bring up to at least 25. The U.F.A. local recently bought a car of oats for their members, and are discussing with the neighboring locals co-operative buying and selling.
A community hall, 25 feet by 56 feet,

formerly the property of the Boating and Skating Club at Buffalo Lake, has

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The proper management of the farm is of vital importance to everyone anxious to make progress, to provide a better home, to educate his children, to enjoy the comforts of life. Learn how to manage your farm by a few hours' study, instead of wasting years to work out the problems

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It explains how to lay out your work to the best advantage, the best kind of machinery best kind of machinery to use, when and where a gas engine is more economical than horse power, and a thousand and one other money making points. It tells how to reduce labor, save time, save machinery, purchase supplies to best advantage and make profits. Regular price, \$2.50.

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RULES OF ORDER, by Bourinot is the authentic Canadian guide, and this handbook should be in the hands of all men and women active in association work. It contains complete information on all rules of order, rights and duties of members, making motions and amendments, order of business, suspension of rules, manner of debating, etc. Regular price, \$1.10.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg. Man

been purchased and will be moved to a more central location. It will be used by the Liberal, Scales and Vimy Ridge locals as well as for general community purposes.

Saskatchewan

New Locals

Creelman has added to its strength as a Grain Growers' district by the organization of a new local bearing the name of Hartaven G.G.A. This local was organized on January 27, at a meeting held at the Hartaven schoolhouse, under the chairmanship of F.C. Smythe, who, later in the meeting, was appointed president. Other officers elected were R. A. Cowin, vice-president; Robt. Wallace, secretary-treasurer, and A. McKinnon, A. Wallace and J. Allan, directors.

A local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Tullymet, in the File Hills district, with a list of 15 members. Charles Robertson was elected president at the organization meeting, with Fred Keisig as vice-president, and Adam Alexander as secretary. Jas. Inkson, A. Alexander and A. P. Eyre were elected as directors, with power to add to their number. This local is in District No. 7, R. McSwinney, of Cupar, being the director for the present year.

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has just been organized at Crichton, Sask., under the name of Boule Creek G.G.A., with an initial membership of twenty fully paid-up for the year 1923. The local is in District No. 15, of which J. P. Robinson, of Cadillac, is director. M. G. Scansen was elected president; Oscar Kinneberg, vice-president, and Albert Elton, secretary-treasurer. The direcors of the locals are Carl Copperuf, Y. Haakensen and G. Scansen.

That literature in the Ukrainian language would result in an increased membership of Ukrainian people on the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association all over the province is the opinion of William Zip, who is secretary of a newly-organized local at Tarnopol, Sask. The Tarnopol local is in the Ukrainian district, and its present membership consists entirely of Ukrainians. With the help of Ukrainian literature Mr. Zip believes he could organize two or more locals in his district. It is regrettable that the Central association has not yet been able to have literature prepared in this language, but it is hoped that the way will be open in the near future for some development in this direction.

Locals Re-organize

Two locals of the S.G.G.A. which have recently undergone re-organization are the Millerdale and the Green Lake locals.

Millerdale local has begun work with an initial membership of seven. John Pinchbeck is secretary; Fred J. Down, president, and John Todd, vice-president.

Green Lake local has thirteen paid-up members with which to get work under

"RED BOTTOM"

way. It is situate at Hardy, Sask. T. Hangen is secretary; Bert McCrea, president; Julius Christensen, vice-president, and Magnus Jensen, Eskil Sorensen and Neil Cloffey, directors.

Box Elder to Incorporate

Box Elder G.G.A. the meeting place of which is situate right on the northwest boundary of the province, is contemplating becoming incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Association's Act.

It is proposed to fix the subscribed capital at \$500, to be divided into \$25 shares, with an initial payment of \$5.00 per share.

Chris Deg, the secretary of the local, has been referred to the Director of Cooperative Marketing, Parliament Buildings, Regina, who will no doubt see that the local is established on sound lines before beginning business.

A Fortunate Local

The Congress local of the S.G.G.A. is in the happy position of having a bank balance of around \$160. The members therefore have decided, as a means of increasing the membership, to make the fee \$1.00 only for the present year, defraying local expenses out of the balance lying to their credit.

Congress local was not represented at this year's convention as they consider it has become too unwieldy, and that a smaller unit of representation would enable the convention to give more consideration to questions brought before it, and therefore to do more useful work.

Like every other question, this has two sides to it, and the other side is that the present unit of representation enables a larger number of individual members of locals to come into touch with the officials of the association, and with members of other locals, and to obtain first-hand knowledge of their views on the various questions which came before the convention. It has also the effect—and a very valuable effect it is—of charging them with enthusiasm for the grain growers' movement, which they radiate throughout the district on their return to their homes.

The question of reducing the representation has often been advanced, but no action should be taken in this direction without serious thought from every point of view.

Apples on the Prairie

Continued from Page 7

one, too, as some forms are like wormwood. But one and all, they make the most acceptable crabapple jelly.

The Saunders' Hybrids

Thirty years ago Dr. Wm. Saunders was so impressed with the frost-resistant powers of the Siberian crab that he commenced crossing it with the hardier standard apples of Ontario and with standard Russian apples in the hope of combining the hardiness of the one and the quality of the others. The

attainment of such a goal would provide a variety which would make a commercial apple industry a possibility on the prairies. An ambitious project like this may take another half-century for its realization, but in the hands first of the originator and later of Prof. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, substantial work has been accomplished.

Out of the many first crosses 18 have been deemed worthy of naming and propagating. They are all intermediate between the two parents in quality. Two of them, Columbia and Osman, have been proclaimed hardy at all the Dominion experimental farms on the prairies. All of them are relatively very hardy.

Second crosses have been made between these hybrids and standard apples of Russian and Canadian origin, giving the progeny 25 per cent. wild parentage and 75 per cent. standard apple parentage. At Ottawa 407 of these second crosses are growing, many of them having fruited. Thousands of seedlings of the first and second crosses have been planted at the experimental station at Morden, and last year's crop of fruit is a revelation to those who disparage the idea of successful apple growing on the prairies. Probably the second crosses are less hardy than their hybrid parents. How much further north they will grow than the limits set for the Russian varieties of standard apples no one can say. This will have to be determined by repeated trials and failures.

Apart from Varieties

Once the question of hardy varieties is settled, progress should be rapid. There will still be some people who will sow apple trees where one would not expect a wild out to thrive, but the amount of knowledge which has been accumulated along cultural lines will allow even amateurs who use ordinary judgment to avoid the major mistakes. An established windbreak is, of course, the first essential. Any soil that will grow a good crop of potatoes will grow apple trees. Spraying is a necessity, but for that matter it will become increasingly necessary for the protection of shade trees, so that this item does not represent much additional expense. True enough fireblight, especially with Transcendents and the Saunders' hybrids, requires eternal vigilance, and sunscald and crotch canker must be combatted, but these are drawbacks under which commercial orchards elsewhere thrive, and westerners are just as well able to cope with them. Lastly, the apple grower must swear undying enmity to Brer Rabbit and the field mouse.

But measuring all these obstacles, the apple enthusiast has every reason to feel that the apple belt will move, like the corn belt has already moved, further and further north, and that the appearance of this wholesome fruit about the farm yards and on the tables of the prairie home will give our people a better outlook and further endear this country to their hearts.

Planting Time

Vegetable	Date of Sowing Seed in Hotbed	Number of Seeds to Inch	Distance Between Rows	Depth to Cover Seed	Time to Prick Out Seedlings	Distance of Pricking	When Plants are Hardened	Time of Setting in Garden	Optimum Tempera- tures
Cabbage .	Apr. 1 to Apr. 15	6 to 8	3 in. to 4 in.	1/4 in.	After 16 to 18 days	2 in. to 2½ in.	6 in. high	May 20 to June 1	55° to 65°
Cauli- flower	Apr. 1 to Apr. 15	6 to 8	3 in to 4 in.	½ in.	After 16 to 18 days	2 in. to 2½ in.	6 in high	May 24 to June 7	55° to 65°
Tomatoes	Mar 15 to Apr. 15		3 in. to 4 in.	1/2 in.	After 18 to 20 days	4 in.	8 in. to 10 in. high	June 1 to June 10	70° to 80°
Onions	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1	3 to 4	3 in. to 4 in.	19 in.			5 in. high	Apr. 25 to May 10	65° to 70°
Peppers	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15		3 in. to 4 in t	t ₂ in	After 21 to 28 days	4 in.	6 in high	June 1 to June 10	70° to 80°
('elery".	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Thinly Broad-		1/8 in. to 1/4 in.	After 4 to 5 weeks	2 m to 2½ in.		May 25 to June 15	60° to 65°



Nothing is so disagreeable as a cold that hangs on. Often they are dangerous too. You get quick relief from a cold by applying Sloan's. By quickening circulation of blood the congestion is broken up. The cause of the trouble is removed.

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STRONG CHICKS

Mating time is the time that your breeders should be in the pink of

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Begin now to condition your breeders.

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Chicks that can resist the attacks of disease—the little-chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant, mark you— it's a tonic that does its good work nature's way. It insures fertile eggs for hatching.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock. 100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1921 1922 Assessments Prior Assessments Cash Premiums Interest on Bonds and Deposits Re-insurance on Loss Claims	\$ 64,230.38 368,320.15 27,935.49 14,080.75 5,452.08 31,454.05	Loss Claims General Expenses Re-insurance Refunds Government Deposit for Cash Premiums Balance in Bank of Mont-	\$849,059.26 66,495.04 29,575.68 3,090.27 5,000.00 58,252.70
Clarine	\$511,472,90		**** 470.00
ASSETS	\$511,472.90	LIABILITIES	\$511,472.90
Balance of Premium Notes,		Reserve for Cash Premiums \$	13,181.00
Dec. 31, 1922	\$780,408.16	Balance of Assets over	
Cash in Bank	58,252,70	Liabilities	1,041,981.37
Provincial Govt. Farm Loan			-11
Bonds	70,000.00		
Deposit with Government			
	5,000.00		
1922 Assessment Unpaid	123,598,51		
Reo Truck, depreciation de-	1,980.00		
ducted	1,260,00		
Carre West Man Color	1,200,00		

Office Building, Site and Furniture, after allowing for depreciation

14,600,00 \$1,055,099.87

\$1,055,099.87

Insurance Written During 1922 \$26,503,603,000
Increase for the Year 1,544,993,00
Total Amount Business in Force 72,017,325,00
All Claims, whether Fire, Lightning, or Windstorm, received during 1922, HAVE
BEEN PAID. There are no outstanding loss claims.

What Breed Shall I Raise?



Mrs. Fred Sedgwick reveals the secret of success with any breed in her contribution to the accompanying article. These early Buff Orpington chicks look thoroughly at ease in this picture.

If you attend a poultry short course this winter, you will hear this question asked, "What is the most profitable breed of poultry for farm conditions?" You'll hear it asked because there never was a short course yet but what this question was raised by someone. In these half dozen letters sent in to The Guide 1922 poultry competition, six successful poultry raisers give the reasons why they prefer the breeds of their choice. The list could have been prolonged considerably. There is no agreement as to breed, but there is a general agreement, expressed by several contributors to the competition and controverted by none. several contributors to the competition and controverted by none, that success does not depend upon the choice of any one particular breed, but rather upon the interest and care bestowed upon the flock. Poultry raisers subscribe to the old maxim of the cattle feeders. "The eye of the master fattens his cattle."

Says Wyandottes Supreme

HAVE bred and raised pure-bred White Wyandottes for about ten years and from my experience with them I would not change to any other breed if I were given a good flock to start with. They are a very beautiful bird and rank second to none as utility birds. As a show bird, though I have never shown any they are one of I have never shown any, they are one of the leading varieties. Breeders of other varieties may say what they will, the fact remains that the White Wyandottes stand in the very front rank for beauty and usefulness.

They are excellent all-year layers, and if given proper care will lay about as well in winter as in summer. They have the correct size and compact build for ideal market fowls, are very docile, stand confinement well, and if given free range they make excellent foragers. For a large breed their eggs usually hatch well. They are small eaters for their size and do not require much more per head than some of the smaller breeds. No breed is suited to the farmer that does not offer to set, to the farmer that does not offer to set, and being not too large and very gentle the hens make excellent setters and mothers. Yet they are not very persistent setters, indeed a good percentage of them do not offer to set, and are quite easily broken up, when they do want to set, if not required for hatching.

On account of their flat, rose comb they are not very easily frozen, for I cannot

are not very easily frozen, for I cannot remember having seen one frozen comb in ten years. They are also heavily and loosely feathered and can stand a great amount of cold and yet keep right on laying, when they are fed all their whole grain in straw about eight or ten inches deep on the floor so that they can keep warm scratching for it. One of the strongest points of this variety is its beauty and they have often taken first place in some of the leading egg-laying contests and shown a higher profit over cost of feed than other breeds.

I believe they are as well or better adapted to the average farm of this country than any other breed. They stand cold well, are good layers, good foragers, good setters and mothers, and are excellent table birds at any size from broilers up.

As for eggs in winter, this last winter has been the only one for ten that we have not had eggs and plenty of them. I was sick most of the winter and had a man for chores, who was not interested in poultry and did not look after them as I had done. I did not get the hens fixed up in their winter quarters very early sometimes, but as there seemed so many things to attend to and fix up for winter

I usually had them laying early in December or by Christmas. I seldom kept many more old hens over winter than what I needed for my breeding pens and they were always the best. I did not try to get them laying till near the end of January or the first week in February. January or the first week in February, when I liked to get them mated up and started laying to get early eggs for hatching. Good hens, one and two years old, make better breeders than pullets, and if they have been laying all winter their vitality is not as good and the eggs do not hatch as well. I always kept the hens separate from the pullets as they do not require as much feed.—E. T. Shaw, do not require as much feed.—E. T. Shaw, Brandon, Man.

Likes Buff Orpingtons

I keep the pure-bred Buff Orpingtons. and for a good all round hen I think they are hard to beat. They are splendid winter layers, as the figures given in a previous issue of The Guide prove. They are also splendid table birds, excellent mothers and gentle to handle.

Some object to the Buffs on account of their broodiness, but they are easily broken up (when not wanted). I have a V-shaped rack ten feet long, made of slats four inches apart. In this they are easily broken up if taken off the nest the first night. When you keep a non-broody breed an incubator is necessary. Before going into Buffs I had White Leghorns. I had splendid hatches with the incubator, but the trouble lay in rearing them; incubator chicks are much harder to rear than chicks with the mother hen. We have tried both ways, but find the natural incubation is best. It is impossible to do much without early-hatched chicks, so I try to get them all hatched in April. as I find April-hatched make the best winter layers. This year I had 370 chicks by May 5, all hatched with hens. Early-hatched chicks mean your roosters marketed in July as broilers when the best prices prevail, lots of winter eggs at fancy prices, and early brooders to start work with again the following spring.

My experience in poultry keeping during the last five years has been very profitable from the financial point of view, and profitable also in the amount of pleasure and satisfaction I have derived from the work, I love to work among poultry, and poultry keeping is like any other business, if your heart is not in the work you will never make a success of it.—Mrs. Fred Sedgwick, Killam, Alta.

Leghorns or Rocks

My own preference is for Leghorns, but t would lay this down as a first principle

Tells Dyspeptics What to Eat

Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities, are due nine times out of ten to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous and sufferers should do either one of two things.

things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excess acid secretion, or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a little Bisurated Magnesia at their meals.

There is probably no better, safer or more

There is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach anti-acid than Bisurated Magnesia, and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach and is not a digestent. But a teaspoonful of the powder or a couple of five-grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the excess acidity which may be present and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and the meal digests naturally and healthfully without need of pepsin pills or artificial digestents.

digestents.

Get a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or citrate and in the bisurated form is not a laxative. Try this plan and eat what you want at your next meal and see if this isn't the best advice you ever had on 'what to eat.'—Advertisement.





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in poultry raising, that any person will make the best success out of the breed that he really has a liking for.

My first reason for choosing the Leghorn was for beauty, raising them for exhibition, but latterly I have switched over to the utility side and am raising them for heavy egg production. I can confidently state that as an egg machine they cannot be excelled, but I do not think that they would be suitable for the average farm for several reasons. Firstly, the farmer has very little time to be bothered about incubating, and I don't see how he really can get round this difficulty if he breeds Leghorns or any other light breed as they are non-sitters. Another objection to the Leghorn is the disposition of the surplus cockerels. I will admit they are very small, but really the meat is of fine texture, but the public calls for something more plump and weighty.

There are several other breeds more suitable to the average farmer, such as Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. While these are all good, I prefer the Rocks, because, along with the Leghorns, they have been more extensively bred for heavy egg production, the success of which is being demonstrated by their ability to lead all the others in the egg-laying contests conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, especially the "Ontario" and the "All-Canadian." I have been following these contests ever since they started, and whereas some other breed may once in a while make a remarkable record, the Rocks and Leghorns are the most consistent. They always have by far the greatest number of entries. My Leghorns are of the same strain as those which are leading the Canadian contest. I have a bunch of Rock chickens from the breeder who is holding second place. (Written May, 1922).—Ernest A. Brown, Wolseley. Sask

Converted to Reds

I believe a person should keep only one breed of fowl to get the best results for the same amount of labor. I keep Rhode Island Reds and find them quite satisfactory. They are good layers, both winter and summer. They lay large eggs and are not persistently broody, but if they do set they are good mothers. They are excellent as a table fowl, as they flesh up nicely, are of good weight and make an attractive carcass. They are nice tame birds to handle, a characteristic which I prize highly. Reds are an industrious breed. Turn them out in the yard to hustle for their living and they do well; they are not as inquisitive as some other breeds. I never feed my range flock in the summer. They keep in good condition and lay well without additional help.—Mrs. Chas. Frederick. Asquith, Sask.

Six Years' Satisfaction

The breed of poultry I am raising is Black Minorcas. I started in with this breed six years ago. The reason why I chose them is that I did not want to be bothered with hens sitting on the nests all summer when they ought to be laying. Another reason why the Minorcas recommended themselves to me was because they are good winter layers, a nice bird to look at, and when you want one for the table they are a fair size.—Mrs. A. J. Vansickle, Outlook, Sask.

Protective Coloration

I am raising pure-bred Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. I have had the former for eight years. They appeal to me as a beautiful bird, but I find that their combs freeze easier than the Rose Combs during the long cold winters that we have here in Saskatchewan. For that reason I commenced raising the latter two years ago.

I find the Leghorns to be a strong, hardy chicken when small, and I also think their color is a good protection to them, as I imagine the hawks cannot see them very plainly. I know they cannot be seen as easily as white chickens.

The Leghorns are splendid layers. I have kept them mostly for the egg market and have made fairly good by them, having received as high as 75 cents a dozen.—Mrs. Thos. H. O'Brien, Rivershurst, Sask.



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good work. Everybody i have
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is simply grand. Will sure know
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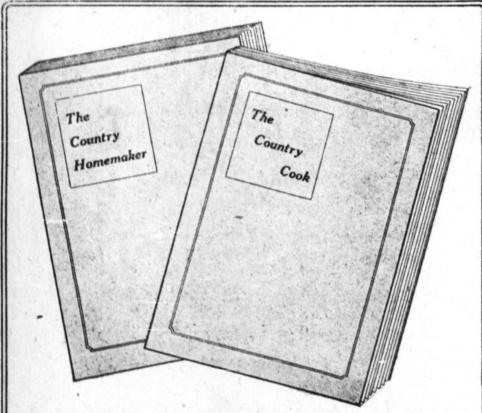


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is a book on better homemaking and management. Full of time saving, money-saving and labor-saving information. Here is a partial list of contents: How to make a paper dress form; How to read and adjust patterns; How to clean, press and dye clothes; How to soften hard water; Simple seap recipes; How to remove stains; Short cuts on winter washing; How to wash delicate fabries; How to make the winter livingroom livable; Hew to make labor-savers at home, such as a fireless cooker, homemade dish drier, etc.; How to finance the farm home; How to make pretty vases from old jars; How to banish insect pests; How to clean weed work; Hot school luncheons; Child training, etc. The Country Cook

The Country Cook
is a book of recipes and information
prepared by the Home Economic experts of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who have kept in mind the needs,
stock and equipment of the average farm
home. This book contains tried and
tested recipes over the whole range of
plain, everyday cookery. A considerable
space given to the pickling, canning and
preserving section, explaining all modern
methods of canning and preserving
fruits and vegetables grown in Western
Canada, and tells how to preserve, cure fruits and vegetables grown in Western Canada, and tells how to preserve, cure and pickle meats. In addition to this there is a chapter on "Serving for Fifty," very useful for entertainments, picnics, etc.; also "Small Recipes for Invalid Cookery," each have especial needs. These are but three features—there are many others. Really must be seen to be appreciated.

The Country Homemaker contains 128 pages; The Country Cook contains 132 pages; each well printed on good paper and strongly bound.

These books are net for sale and can only be obtained as prizes for subscriptions sent us. We will gladly mail either book free and postpaid if you will send us your own or anyone else's subscription, new or renewal, to The Guide. The subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year—\$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00)—or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00). If your subscription is already paid ahead, the time paid for will be added on from the date your present subscription expires.

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In addition to the above after you may also enter in The Guide's \$500.00 Picture Title Contest. without extra cost. See full particulars on page 32

The Grain Grower's Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Women's Clubs



The Board of Directors of the United Farm Women of Manitoba for 1923

The Board of Directors of the United Farm Women of Maintook 1971-1925.

to right, front row—Miss M. Finch, secretary; Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes (Neepawa); Mrs. J. Elliott, president, Cardale; Mrs. E. J. Blow, R.R. No. 1, Winnipeg (Selkirk); Mrs. S. Gee, vice-president, Virden, krow—Miss M. Johnson, Brandon (Brandon); Mrs. J. S. Jahrig, Rapid City (Marquette); Mrs. J. A. Law-Beattie, Durban (Swan River); Miss J. Strang, Dauphin (Dauphin); Miss E. Graham, Roland (Macdonald); Mrs. J. Barrett, Bagot (Portage la Prairie); Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain (Souris); Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou (Lisgar); Mrs. J. P. Mellors. Richland (Springfield)

Grand Meadow's Good Program

RAND Meadow local meets monthly at the homes of members by invitation. Each meeting is accompanied by a social hour and refreshments. A fee of ten cents is charged at each meeting, which keeps the local treasury supplied. Fees for Central office are raised by a straight levy of \$1.00 on each member, in addition to \$1.00 which she must earn by her own efforts. A description of the money-making scheme adopted is given when the fee is paid to the local.

The social calendar last year registered a very successful entertainment put on by the C.G.I.T. of the neighboring town, at which the local served refreshments; a bazaar which realized \$100; two oyster suppers, one provided by the U.F.A. and the other by an individual member; a big picnic which was so popular that it will become an annual affair; and the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A.

annual banquet.

The community rest room which the local had a share in keeping up is proving a boon to shoppers, especially those who have had to take a long cold drive. The sick committee has distributed good cheer in the way of books, flowers, fruit, and toys for sick children. A box of dressed poultry, pickles, fruit and butter found its way to the Junior Red Cross Hospital in Calgary, where it was received with sincere apprecia-tion. A car for the drought sufferers sent from the community contained, in addition to food stuff from the local, a gift of new wearing apparel from each member. The secretary of the local, Mrs. F. E. Crawford states that "it is impossible in a report of this kind to mention all the activities of the local in detail, but it has been a great revelation to us to discover since organization the talent displayed by the members, which before was un-known. We have had excellent papers written and read on such subjects as The Franchise, How to Keep the Boys on the Farm, Gardening, The Banking System, Child Welfare, Keeping Up, Domestic Science in the Home, etc., besides always something good for roll call."

Start Library

Very encouraging reports of the Cypress River U.F.W.M. local were presented at the annual meeting. operative buying of fruit and honey has been very successful, 800 pounds of honey having been purchased and 87 crates of fruit.

They had a visit from a public health nurse who gave demonstrations and lectures and who examined most of the school children, visiting some homes in the district. Many of the children were benefited by her visit and have since received medical attention.

This local has had some splendid social evenings which have been very much appreciated. Miss Finch of the Central office gave a very interesting talk at an oyster supper and musical evening held early in the fall. In July, the Holland, Treherne and Cypress River locals united in one monster pic-nic, at which speakers included Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president U.F.W.M., Mr. Wood of Central office and W. J. Lovie, M.P. The last social evening of the year given by the local was a national supper served in cafeteria style, followed by a unique program.

A library at this point has also been started, books have been donated and purchased, which are being widely used in the district.

Brooms were purchased and sold to help the blind soldiers.

The members are looking forward to a still better year's work during 1923. for they have developed the spirit of co-operation which will have its influ ence during years to come.

Close Year with Full Treasury

The Mountview Women's Section of the U.F.M. near Dauphin have closed a very successful year. Though their membership did not exceed fourteen, yet with visitors their average attendance amounted to 14.4. Among the worth while activities reported by the secretary, Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, are to be found a combined dressmaking and sewing course with an enrollment of 27, a bazaar which netted them over \$104 clear, the working of a block to raise funds for the Children's Shelter, a demonstration in table setting, donations of clothing to the needy, a study of the relation of the farmers' movement to the government, systematic allowances for the young people and the sending of a resolution to Ottawa for the re-establishment of a wheat board. The total amount raised in this Women's Section for the year was \$185.33, and they have a balance in the 1 reasury of \$112.94.

Entertain the Children

Local activities of the U.F.W.A. continue notwithstanding severe weather. The Craigmyle U.F.W.A. gave an entertainment to the children of the com munity which was attended by sixty eight children of both town and coun try. A bountiful supper was served. after which games were played, recita tions given and motion songs sung. number of tableaux were also shown to the frenzied delight of the children who noisily recognized their old favorites as they appeared on the stage, such as Little Tommy Tucker, Jack Horner. Little Miss Muffet, Little Red Riding Hood, etc. At the close the children lined up and marched around the large hall, passing tables, where each received a bag of candies and apples. Much credit is due to the committee in charge: Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Brothers, as well as a number of the other members of the organization and several of the town ladies.

The local has made preparations for the year's program, and on Febraury 24 Miss Borland will be invited to address the meeting, the topic being, How Can the Local Assist the School. On May .24, Rev. Mr. Sykes will speak on What Do We Owe the Community? Mrs. Sykes will also give her lecture on Home Nursing by request, and the district directors, Mrs. Banner and Mrs.

Continued on Page 32

The Object Lesson

In both instances a lady had asked for him. He fancied he knew who the lady was. He went to the telephone and called up his house. Had anyone enquired for him there? Yes, a lady had called up several times. He sighed as he replaced the receiver. The thumbscrews were on Edith just as they had been on many another hapless woman. She would have to bear the pain just as every other woman so placed had borne it.

After dinner he played a rubber of whist in the silence and concentration demanded by the game; so his partner and opponents thought. Paul, Paul, Paul, was the current of his thoughts. Edith was there, too. He would refuse to see her until the worst was over; that is, until the shock of Paul's arrest and indictment had in some degree lost

their first power to crush.

At last his preoccupation became too great for the game to be carried on successfully. It was late, and he said that he was tired and would go home.

He arose from the table and was about to leave the room when he caught some words that stayed him.

"I suppose you've all heard about Peter Holden's boy? The Star got out a special extra that the city might know it as soon as possible. It seems that he has let the old man in for half a million, and now Peter says Jimmy may take the consequences. Jimmy's finish is in

Whitaker stood still. He saw the man who had spoken smile grimly, and another shake his head. Stockwell, his partner at whist, was thoughtfully

shuffling the cards.

"I wouldn't be in Peter's shoes for the half million and several more on top of it," said Stockwell. "If he keeps his word, and I think he will, it will kill his wife."

"There's the most infernal part of the whole business!" said another. "Sometimes it's a question whether the innocent don't suffer a blanked lot more than the guilty."

"There's no doubt of it," said Stockwell, "but no mighty force was ever stopped or stayed on account of the helpless. Inexorable is the law, and 'it hath dominion over a man as long as he liveth.

"So it does," said the man who had spoken first, "and we've got to admit that we'd have hell without it. Poor old Peter! Oh, say, Whitaker, are you going to pull off that deal with the G. and L?"

"I expect to," said Whittaker, short-"What would you do, Nevins, if it

was your boy?" he asked.

"Oh, lord! ask me something easy! I don't know what I'd do. I don't mind saying, though, that the prince who presented his misbehaving son with a pistol and recommended a certain lonely castle to him has always seemed to me a pretty game old boy. He had the courage of his convictions."

Stockwell, still turning the cards in his slim, nervous hands, suddenly dropped his eyes. Nevins observed him and smiled at the others. "What would

you do, Stockwell?"

"I can't tell with entire accuracy. Natural affection would undoubtedly be a strong factor in the matter. I had occasion to thrash my boy not long ago. His surprise and grief that I had the heart to do it hurt me more than I nort him. I don't like to think of it."

Nevins laughed. "It's a safe bet your boy would go scot-free."
Whitaker had shot a quick glance at Stockwell when he spoke of natural affection, but there was no particular direction in the words. He turned to go when Nevins recalled him.

"Come back, you welcher, and tell us what you would do in this contingency." "It involves too many suppositions,

There was a laugh in which Whitaker did not join. Then the only man who had not spoken, said, seriously:

There is no more honest, upright man than Peter Holden living to-day. His son's downfall is not due either to lack of training or good example. You may depend upon it that Jimmy is assuring himself that he has got what he deserved, and he feels no bitterness against his father? against his father."

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HEN a large percentage of steers are sold on Winnipeg market at below \$4.00 a hundred-weight and at Toronto at less than \$5.50, naturally a farmer finds it hard to show a profit. What are the reasons for these low prices? What is the outlook for the Canadian cattle-raising industry? What steps should a farmer take to ensure better returns?

Canada Has Three Markets-All Demand Better Quality Beef Cattle

THE BRITISH MARKET

With the embargo removed, Canada can ship Store cattle to Great Britain. The British farmers are

ready to feed. This market imports from 700,000 to 800,000 live cattle a year. By supplying the right type and quality, Canada should be able to secure a good share of this business.

Store cattle for British trade should average about 1100 lbs. They must be two-year-olds or long yearlings of the best type, well-fleshed, with the breeding necessary to take on proper finish. The only way to get such cattle is by using pure bred sires. (Steers for the British market must be dehorned.)

This market will continue to take finished cattle of 1200 lbs. or over. They must be well-bred beef cattle, with the form, quality and finish to dress out to a high percentage—light, trashy, common-place cattle will find no demand. Three and fouryear-old unfinished cattle will not return a profit.

The influence of this market will be felt:-

 From the middle of March to the end of May—on winter fed cattle of medium weight to go on British pasture. 2. In May and June on well-

finished, grain-fed cattle for immediate slaughter.

3. August to November—on grass - finished cattle from Western and Eastern Canada.

THE AMERICAN MARKET

Despite the tariff, stockers and feeders are still crossing the border in consider-

able numbers. With a tariff of 11/2 to 2c per pound, it is only good quality young cattle which will net the producer any real profit. For a steer selling at 3c pays the same rate of tariff as a steer selling at 6c. Likewise it is only well-bred cattle—the kind that make substantial gain on proper feeding—which will make a profit when sold either as finished cattle or as dressed beef for export.

THE HOME MARKET

Our domestic market is exactly in line with the demand of the British Market. The class of animal that gets top

price and nets most profit is the well-finished steer, matured early, and not too heavy (around 1200 lbs.). The biggest buyers say that only one out of five cattle coming on the market are good butcher type-full in the loin, with well-rounded hip, small shank, short neck, and evenly covered with fat. If Canada produced more of this highclass butcher type, the home consumption of beef would increase. Keener demand would result in better prices.

Good Sires, Proper Feeding and Wise Marketing are Necessary If Canadian Farmers are to Make Money from Beef Cattle

Six Factors in

Profitable Beef

Cattle Raising:

1. Use only Pure-Bred Bulls.

2. Dehorn your Cattle.

3. Bring to Early Ma-turity.

Winter Finishing

Sell as Few Cattle as Possible in Fall.

A survey of these three markets emphasizes one fact. There is no demand except for QUALITY cattle. Farmers who want to make money this year should follow these suggestions:-

1. Any cattle which went on feed last fall at weights below 1100 lbs. should be finished to market in Britain in April and May.

To achieve quality and early maturity, a good pure bred bull is essential. With prices at present so low, it will pay most farmers to buy a good bull now. Otherwise, make arrangements now for a pure bred bull this spring. If there is no good bull near you, the Department has policies which may be of help to you and will give you full information on request. In the British market, our competition is with superior breeding from British farms, from

Ireland, and with beef from the Argentine, a country which has outstripped the world in its

6. Spread Your Market-ing.

use every worth-while bull of the beef breeds to full capacity in 1923.

3. Dehorn your cattle. This season's calf crop should be dehorned in a wholesale way.

caustic potash or lye. Dehorn your present steers - before warm weather comes. Use clippers or saw. Dehorned cattle make better gains in weight, bring from 50c to \$2.00 per hundred better price, sell more readily, ship better, are more contented and more easily handled.

Bring cattle to early maturity. Quick turnover is the surest road to profits. It is good business to get cattle to market as long yearlings and two-year-olds.

5. Market your cattle at the right time. It is a striking fact that HALF the cattle sold in Canada each year are put on the market in the four Fall

months. Suitable unfinished stock should be carried over for winter finishing. A spread of 1½c to 2c a pound between Fall and Spring prices is enough to warrent winter finishing. The British market should make winter finishing doubly profitable.

use of pure bred sires. Canada must

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister

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"Let us hope he is the philosopher he ought to be," said Stockwell, dryly. "We'll consider that Jimmy is disposed of; but what of his mother?"

Parsons shook his head. "There we have the real obstruction. You are probably right when you say it will kill her. All that will be left to Peter will be the consolation of knowing that he put justice above his own personal sorrow.

Nevins shrugged his shoulders. "There'll be times when it will seem a damnable kind of consolation. Go home, Whitaker, and thank God you have no children."

"I'm going to," said Whitaker "Good-night!" he added, abruptly.

He chose to walk to his home, which was on the top floor of a large apart ment house. The night was foggy and cold, yet he took off his hat more than once and wiped the perspiration from his forehead. When he reached The Highland he found that the elevator had stopped running for the night, and he climbed the eight flights of stairs to his rooms. He had drawn out his latch key to fit it in the lock when the door opened. His sleepy man spoke to him in a low voice.

"There's a lady waiting to see you. sir. She's been here three hours.'

Whitaker frowned. He motioned the man to retire to his own place, and went to the room where the lady probably

At the sound of his step she arose. She turned on him a face so tragic that the anger died out of his in consterna tion.

"Edith!" he managed to say. "This

is a wretched piece of folly."
"Is it? I'm sorry I had to come." She spoke, absently, her anguished eyes searching his face. Suddenly she burst into her errand.

"Irving, Paul has told me!"
"Well?" As he spoke Whitaker dropped wearily into a chair. Edith did not notice the one he pushed toward

her. "He is your brother!" The meaning was not to be misunderstood.

"Yes; that is my misfortune."
"Don't! Don't! Remember that he is my husband!"

"An even worse misfortune! It was manly of Paul to send you here.'

"'He did not send me, he does not know I am here."

Had the blow fallen? Whitaker's eyes expanded, his hands pressed hard on the arms of his chair. "Where is

"He is at home-asleep."

"Asleep?" The smile and inflection were sardonic. A faint flush showed in Edith's pale face.

"He has not slept for more than a week; at least not any to speak of This evening I put some medicine into his coffee."

Whitaker gave his head a swift jerk in disgust. "A woman is never so happy as when she is doing something theatrical, is she?" "I did not mean it in that way.

said Edith, humbly. "I was afraid he would die if he did not sleep. Her brother-in-law directed another

satirical smile at the fire. As if any thing better than death could happen to Paul! Edith was truly inconsequent Meanwhile she was quivering in every

limb. Irving was granite. Paul had told her it was useless to appeal to him: he had forbidden it. She could see why Oh, if she could only speak more convincingly! She leaned against the heavy carved table, trying to formulate a mighty, incontrovertible reason why Irving Whitaker should rush to his erring brother's aid. She knew of bu one; they were brothers.

"Irving, we admit the wrong. Are you willing Paul should be punished so

terribly? "Yes; more than willing. I am even

anxious he should be! ' She shrank as if he had struck her

In her startled face horror struggled with incredulity, "Anxious!" she gasped. "Anxious that he should go " She could not name the dreadful

"He has shown himself unfit to be anywhere else," said Whitaker, harshly "You are hard—hard—hard!" She

spoke in a whisper.

Whitaker looked at her, his eyes blazing with anger. Then he got up.

For a moment or two he paced the room, seeking for self-control. He could not summon it, and it was in a black rage that he paused before her and again pointed to a chair.

She sat down, trembling. His fury

presaged something appalling.
"Do you suppose," he asked, speak-

ing thickly, "do you suppose that this is the first time I have been asked to help Paul out? If you do you are a trifle mistaken. Two years ago I paid out twenty-seven thousand dollars to save him from the fate he had earned for himself. I can see now that it was a mistake."

She looked up at him. A slight move-

ment of her head spoke for her.
"I'll warrant he did not tell you that!" said Paul's brother. "Whining fool! He hasn't the pluck of a school-boy, nor the business judgment of one."

There was silence. Whitaker moved to the mantel and stood looking down

at the blue flames of the gas-log in the grate. He knew that Edith was mutely enduring a shattering blow. When the stillness became racking he turned his head that he might see her face.

It showed a profound despair; an inability to cope longer with the difficulties and disasters of life. Nothing was left her but to succumb to them. How poor, how careworn, how fragile she looked. She was the mere ghost of the vividly lovely young creature who one time had laughed and sung and danced her way into his heart. Paul could bring her to that, and she could still love and plead for him!

He saw that she was striving to speak. When her voice came it sounded spent and far off. He went closer to

her that he might hear.

"You have told me something that was bitter for me to hear-very, very bitter. Yet I know that what Paul did was for me-me and our children. We have been poor, much poorer than anyone knew, and we did not know how to adjust ourselves to our circumstances. It was harder for Paul than for me; he constantly fretted because he could not do more for us. I can see now why he so often told me things were going to be better. You must not expect me to say anything against my husband. He has been all tenderness. I have been very happy. Poverty did not greatly matter.

Whitaker frowned and compressed his lips. He opened them to say, in-"A man with the salary of a bank teller can scarcely be said to live

in poverty."

Perhaps not, as a rule," said Edith, in her spent voice. "It may have been my fault. But the children always seemed to need so much, and, although I tried, I could not do all the work. She glanced at her slender, gloveless hands. Whitaker, following her glance, perceived, with a strange pang, their signs of toil. She went on:

"Of all people you are most to blame. You have never seemed to know that you had a duty toward your brother. I will grant that you could find men who were better qualified for the positions you had to give. I know that Paul is an unpractical dreamer; I have loved him for it; he has seemed so much the less sordid and selfish. Oh, when I think how dear, how gentle, how patient he has always been!" She looked up at her stern brother-in-law who, his hands classed behind his book hout hands clasped behind his back, bent toward her that he might eatch her faintly uttered words.

"If you had wished you could have trained him. Under your supervision he might have achieved a little of the business success you have kept for Yourself. Why, I do not know."

Whitaker straightened himself and shook his head. "I won't argue that oint with you. It is too absurd to

dmit of argument."

"It is the truth!" she murmured, and Irving wheeled and went to the mantel, his back toward her, Was there indeed a core of truth in what she had just said! Had an unacknowedged, no, unsuspected jealously, perated against Paul?

"Edith, you are a clergyman's daughter. Your bringing up was all it should have been. You were taught respect for law; you were taught that to break it invites a penalty. Is it fair, then, to ask me to consent that Paul shall break

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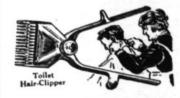
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THE DOMINION BA

At the Fifty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on 31st January, 1923, the following statement of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th December, 1922, was submitted:

CENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock paid in	. = 000 000 00	\$6,000,000.00
Danarua Fund	\$7,000,000.00	
Relance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	758,163.38	
Dividend No. 161 payable 2nd January, 1923	180,000.00	
Bonus, one per cent., payable 2nd January, 1923	60,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed	1,474.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed amount of the control of		7.999 637.38
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders		\$13,999,637.38
Notes in Circulation	\$7,571,461.00	
sotes in Circulation	4,500,000.00	
Due to Dominion Government	4,000,000,00	The state of the s
Deposits not bearing interest		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued		
to date	00 050 005 55	
	98,353 997.55	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.	1,214,303.98	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than		
in Canada	3,017,246.72	
Bills Payable	184,240.00	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	735,865.06	
receptances under Letters of Credit	488,112,73	
iabilities not included in the foregoing	- 100,112,10	116,064,727.04
Total Public Liabilities		
		\$130,064,364.42
ASSETS		
Gold and Silver Coin	\$2,075,673.45	
Dominion Government Notes	13,651,168.25	
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves	1,700,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	987,087.10	
Notes of other Daliks	8,465,160.00	
Cheques on other Banks	45.72	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	40.72	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than	0.011.070.10	
in Canada	2,344,978.10	A Area Control
	\$29,224,112.62	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding		
market value	11,895,645.24	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial		
Public Securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market		
value	1,808,367.26	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding		
market value	1,847,062.57	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on	,,	
Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,808,605.24	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than	3,000,000.21	
an and short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans eisewhere than	6 460 029 09	
in Canada	6,460,938.08	457.04 (701.01
and the state of t		\$57,044,731.01
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of	**************	
interest) *	\$63,912,230.47	
Other Current-Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less		
rebate of interest)	1,322,556.53	
liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	735,365.06	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.	36,449.37	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	208,701.46	The Park of the last
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	6,151,885.62	
Dennett with the Minister of Pinners for the purposes of the	0,101,000.02	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the	204 500 00	
Circulation Fund	304,500.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	22,170.71	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	325,774.19	
	1	73,019,633.41
		\$130 064 364 49

\$130,064,364.42 C. A. BOGERT, General Manager, E. B. OSLER, President. AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 30th, 1922, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON

Toronto, January 18th, 1923.

G. T. CLARKSON R. J. DILWORTH (Of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A.)

the law and escape the penalty? Try to imagine what your father would have said under these circumstances."

He waited a moment, but no reply came from Edith. He resumed: 'As I have told you, I aided Paul once. It was against my judgment,

and I warned him that I would not do it again. I will not twice condone a crime. Edith slowly arose and set her face

toward the door. Whitaker crossed the room and took up his overcoat, which he had thrown on a chair at his entrance. "I will walk home with you. he said, casually.

"No, I will go alone!"
"Edith, you will do nothing of the kind! It is discreditable enough that you should be here at such an hour without making it worse by going into the street alone. You don't know what might happen to you."

"It could be nothing worse than has

happened here.

She opened the door. As she did so a man's step was heard at the top of the stairs. Whitaker laid his hand on Edith's arm to draw her back unseen as the man came striding down the hall. "Edith!" It was Paul's voice. She

shook herself free and ran to him. He flung both arms round her, and in their shelter Edith sobbed. Such utter grief was in the sound that Irving stepped back. His brothef had not once glanced toward him.

When Whitaker looked from his door again Paul and Edith were going downstairs together. He retreated into his room and stood for a long time staring at the fire. Edith-Paul-their children!

The next morning he went to a railroad station. He had suddenly determined on a visit to a mining town where he had large interests. He was too late for the fast train, and had to content himself with a slow accommodation with no Pullmans.

He established himself in a coach and unfolded his morning paper. Before he had looked at the headlines a stir ran through the car. All eyes turned to the platform of the station. A carriage had driven up and two men were getting out of it. Whitaker saw that they were handcuffed to each other. They were followed by two more, shackled as were the first. Whitaker and most of the other passengers comprehended the situation. A sheriff was escorting three men to state's prison.

The quartette entered the coach They found seats at the forward end o it, directly in front of Whitaker. He studied them with a new interest.

The convicted men were very quiet, very white. Presently one of them spread his free hand over his face and kept it there. His companion sullenly regarded the floor. The sheriff, sitting next to the window that his right hand might be at his control, spoke to his

captive. 'Your wife's coming, Dave! You want to brace up now and be a man!"

A haggard, poorly dressed young woman, dragging a boy of perhaps four years, hurried up the steps and fumbled frantically with the door. The brake man slid it open, and she entered the car. An older woman, evidently her mother, waited outside on the station

platform. "Dave!" breathed the woman, and rushed toward the man with the sheriff. He attempted to rise, but the sheriff shook his head.

"Try to be quiet, Libbie!" admonished Dave, hoarsely.

"Oh, Dave, how can I be quiet and you going so far away! Oh, Dave, it's awful! it's awful!" she moaned. She bent and threw her arms round his neck and sobbed unashamed. The little boy, frightened and unable to reach his father, broke into shrill wailing.

"Let me hold the kid a minute, Libbie!" said the man, and the woman turned and lifted the child to his father's knee. The man found little to say to him beyond telling him to be a good boy.

The distress of the boy's mother increased with every minute. At the suggestion of the sheriff that it was about time for the train to start, her shricks filled the coach. Again her arms held the prisoner in a frenzied clutch. The sheriff exchanged apprehensive glances with the brakeman, who came



FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

"The train goes in a minute," he id, gently. "I guess you'd better

"Yes, Libbie," said Dave; "get off try to keep up."

Libbic unclasped her arms and straightened herself. She made a step toward the door and collapsed in a heap.

Whitaker sprang from his seat. Together he and the brakeman carried the woman from the car, the child stumbling after them in a panic of terror. The woman's mother, nervously pacing the platform, broke into lamentations at sight of her daughter.

Whiteker signalled to the driver of the carriage that had, brought the prisoners to the station to bring up his vehicle. He helped to lay the woman on one of its seats; then he turned to her mother, who was attempting to quiet the little boy. He gave her some money, the amount of which almost caused her to forget her stricken daugh-

thanked plight. profusely.

"We'll never forget the kindness!", she assured him. "She needs it terrible; she hasn't a dollar in the world. It's her husband, sir, and he's sent up five years for stealing. Her heart's broke over it; it's sure to kill her, and he ain't worth it. He's never brought her nothing but trouble, but she thinks the world and all of him just the same."

An automobile conveyed Whitaker to the bank at a law-breaking rate. Paul, working in his teller's cage in a deadly pallor and quiet, lifted his blank eyes as his brother approached. He waited for him to speak.

"Get your own personal affairs in shape. I want to look them over at once. We'll square matters here, then you must resign. I've got something for you in my office. First, go and call up Edith."

Gourds on Prairie Farms

Continued promPage 11

Red men of the plains are the Mandan, Arikara and Winnebago.

Vegetable Marrows and Cucumbers

These are a valuable esculent if eaten when young and tender. A small mar-row, hollowed out, stuffed with chopped meat and roasted, provides an appetizing dish. The plants bear heavily, and if the fruits are cut when small, the plants continue producing abundantly. The varieties bearing small-sized fruits are most desirable.

Cucumbers are ever in demand during the summer. Early Fortune and Im-proved Long Green are productive

varieties of good quality.

Like all other vegetables belonging to the gourd family, cucumbers like heat, and considerable benefit is derived

from a pit of horse manure or some other fermentable material in the hill or under the row. Foreing boxes are helpful. These made be made by fitting iece of glass in a groove at of a wooden box. The box may be made to fit the glass. A common size is 16 inches by 16 inches, with a depth of

six to nine inches.

Vine crops add beauty to the garden and mean much to the diet. The pump-

kin is a poetic crop:

"First it is a pumpkin seed dried in a gourd in the attie; then it is a creeping vine in the shade of the waving corn; then comes the frosted stage, beside the fodder in the shock; next it is in grandmother's pie crust being trimmed for the oven; and finally it lies in state alongside the roasted turkey, baked potatoes and eider pitcher before the hungry plowman at Thanksgiving dinner.'

Treat Yourself to some Good Fruit

Bargains in Strawberries, Raspberries, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Apples, Currants, Roses and Hardy Perennials

Wouldn't you like to be able to go out in your own garden and pick your own strawberries, raspberries, plums or crabapples? It can be done. For years these fruits have been successfully grown in many parts of the prairies. Each year hundreds of western farmers are finding that they can grow their

IT'S BEING DONE NOW The difficulty has not been that the climate was too severe. Everyone knows that wild fruits grow in abundance on the prairies. What was necessary, therefore, was only to get suitable varieties as hardy as the wild fruits. This is now an accomplished fact.

A PRACTICAL SUCCESS For many years such men as Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota; the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Man., and W. J. Boughen, near Dauphin, Man., have not only been experimenting, but have successfully grown the fruits mentioned on this page. They have produced strawberries that bear from June to November; raspberries that have no superior anywhere; tame plums and crabapples that compare with the best imported from the East and South. The best that they have produced is offered you here and now by The Grain Growers' Guide. WHY THIS EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

These fruits offered you here are exceptional, not only because they are the best varieties you could possibly get—not only because they are in some instances, the only supplies available—but because they are listed at a price lower than ordinary. In making this exceptional offer The Guide has two

1-To encourage fruit growing on the prairies. 2-To increase the circle of Guide readers.

The Guide is doing a great work in Western Canada. Not only does it carry the official messages of the organized farmers, not only does it stand alone in its fearless discussion of public questions, but it encourages practical agriculture in a very practical way. This exceptional offer is but a sample. The Guide marries the support of every fermer on the practice. Guide merits the support of every farmer on the prairies. It deserves yours.

NOTE—The Guide wishes to distribute this choice fruit as widely as the supply will permit. Therefore the amount purchasable by each person is limited, and no order totalling more than \$15 can be accepted from any one

Raspberries

are about the hardiest fruit grown on the prairies. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting. Twenty-five plants in full bearing should provide for the average family. LATHAM RASPBERRY—One of the best varieties of northern raspberries. Has extremely large fruit of excellent quality. Ripens in August and has a long bearing season. Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.25 postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. Not more than 50 canes to one person.

person.

MILLER RASPBERRY—Grown for 12 or 15 years in Manitoba. Extremely hardy and prolific in yield. The berry is of fine quality, firm and good size. An early ripener, and if grown together with the Latham raspberry extends the season for gathering fruit from the farm garden Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.00, postpaid; 25 canes, \$1.75.50 canes, \$3.15. No orders accepted for more than 50 canes, \$3.15.

canes, \$3.15. No orders accepted for more than so canes from one person.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—The only everbearing raspberry grown successfully in Manitoba. It is a prolific bearer, with an excellent quality of fruit. We do not recommend planting any large number of these canes, but believe that it will develop into a very valuable fruit plant for farm use. Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.00, postpaid; 25 canes, \$1.75; 50 canes, \$3.15. No orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

Hybrid Cherries

Produced by crossing the native sand cherry with various varieties of plums. While generally described as cherries, these would be more correctly described as plums. Like the native plum trees, two different kinds must be planted together so that they will cross fertilize when in bloom. Hybrid cherries are one of the hardiest classes of fruits grown on the prairies. Their parent, the native sand cherry, bears fruit prolifically all over the prairies and as far north as Hudson Bay Junction, in Saskatchewan COMPASS CHERRY. Frequently, heave fruit one year after

COMPASS CHERRY—Frequently bears fruit one year after planting and reaches full bearing usually in three years. Blooms late, ripening in September. Fruit resembles small red plums. When fully ripe splendid for eating raw, and when preserved has a desirable cherry flavor. Sale Price—For one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for ways than three trees from one preserved.

For one-year-old trees, 75c each. No more than three trees from one person.

Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—All things considered, this is the best everbearing strawberry for the West. It ripens as early as it is possible to ripen strawberries. If the blossoms are destroyed by an early frost it puts out more blooms. While it will not give as much fruit in the same length of time as the standard July-bearing variety described below, it begins bearing early and keeps bearing till freeze-up. For a sure app it has no equal. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.65, postpaid; 50 plants, \$2.70; 100 plants, \$4.75. Not more than 200 plants to one person. SENATOR DUNLAP—An excellent July-bearing strawberry for Western Canada. Along with Everbearing (described above) makes an all-round combination, since it yields heavier in the normal strawberry season. Stands up well in dry seasons. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

OR. BURRELL STRAWBERRY (July Bearing)—This strawberry is thoroughly tested, hardy and a heavy yielder. It is being grown in considerable quantities near Winnipeg and producing fruit equal to any on the market. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

Plums

The varieties listed below are very hardy and the fruit compares favorably with plums grown in Eastern Canada or the States. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing and so must be planted in pairs. The Opata and Sapa varieties

OPATA PLUM—A dark, purplish fruit with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August. Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one

person.

SAPA PLUM—Companion to the Opata. Fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit, is of fine eating quality and a good preserver. Ripens a week to ten days later than Opata. Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to

Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

AKEN PLUM—Introduced by the Jewel Nursery, of Minnesota. Is one of the earliest to bloom, flowering with the earliest wild plums, and will cross fertilize with them or any early blooming variety. Fruit is large, vivid red when ripe and rather wedge-shaped. Sale Price—For one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees to one person.

OHENEY PLUM—Originated near Lacrosse, Wisconsin. Very beautiful bloomer, flower large and white, turning pink later. Fruit ripens about the middle of September. The tree is very hardy and fruits heavily. The fruit is dull red in color, good to eat raw when ripe and an excellent preserver. Sale Price—For one-year-old trees, 75c each. No orders accepted for more than three trees from one person.

Grapes

THE ONE CONDITION

Every farmer who sends in his own new or renewal subscription, or sends in the subscription of a friend or neighbor, can profit to the extent of purchasing these exceptional varieties of fruits at the prices stated. Only those orders accompanied by a subscription will be accepted.

You can purchase \$3.00 worth of fruit by sending one Guide subscription for one year at \$1.00, three years at \$2.00 or five years at \$3.00.

You can purchase from \$3.00 to \$6.00 worth of fruit by sending in \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions. A fruit order of more than \$6.00 must be accompanied by \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions.

Not more than \$15 worth of fruit will be sold any one person.

The subscriptions you send may be new or renewal—your own or anyone else's. Two dollars in subscriptions may consist of one three-year subscription or two one-year subscriptions. Three dollars in subscriptions may consist of one \$3.00 subscription, three \$1.00 subscriptions or one \$1.00 and one \$2.00 subscription. You can renew your own subscription even though you're paid ahead now, and the time you pay for will be added on from the time your present term expires. Some of the varieties listed are limited in quantity. Orders will be booked as received. We suggest you place yours now and give second and third choices if possible. You will be notified when to expect shipment, and full instructions for planting, care and handling of the fruit will be sent you.

If Others Have Fruit, Why Not You?

You need have no fear in accepting this offer. The Guide stands behind it in every way. You may not be the first, but you needn't be the last farmer in your neighborhood to start making your home both more pleasurable and more profitable by adding some fruit as a permanent asset. Hundreds of farmers can vouch for the facts stated here. The Guide invites you to get in now and take advantage of this money-saving and pleasuregiving offer.

giving offer.

NOTE—Postpaid prices are given on straw-berries and raspberries. All other orders will be sent express collect, so please give your nearest express office when ordering.

more than three trees from one person.

SAND CHERRY—This is the native sand cherry, which grows on the sandy ridges all over Northern Manitoba, and will be found valuable in every garden. The seedlings from which these bushes grow are from the best selected fruit and will be of good, fair quality. The sand cherry is about one-half inch in diameter and should be really ripe before picking, when it makes an agreeable, cherry-flavored preserve. It will begin to bear fruit the next year after plant-three trees from one person.

Hardy Crabapples

have been successfully grown for years as far north as Dauphin, Man. The yield is prolific and the quality equal to similar fruit imported from Ontario or British Columbia. The crabapples offered here are hardy all over Western Canada. The trees are not only very ornamental when in bloom, but give an abundant yield of fruit which is especially good for preserving. Trees well cared for should produce from half to one bushel of fruit the fifth or sixth year after planting. After that the yield increases yearly till full bearing is reached. The following varieties are recommended for the prairies. They produce bright, golden-yellow fruit with red cheeks. Each tree is complete in itself and will produce fruit without having any other tree with which to cross fertilize. The varieties offered are Transcendent and Hyslop. Sale Price—60 cents per tree. Each tree is one year old. Not more than two trees to one person.

HIBERNAL APPLE TREES—This is considered the hardiest standard Russian apple.

HIBERNAL APPLE TREES—This is considered the hardiest standard Russian apple grown in this country. It fruits well in Southern Manitoba. Mr. Boughen has found that the tree grows exceptionally well in his nursery near Dauphin, but up to the present time it has not borne any fruit with him. It may be due to locality or some other climatic condition. Sale Price—For one-year-old trees, 60c each. No order accepted for more than two trees from one person.

Hardy Perennials

These will grow anywhere on the prairies and require little or no protection. Year by year they increase in size and beauty.

BLEEDING HEART—Blooms May to June; height, 2 feet; flower pink and heart-shaped. Sale Price—40 cents each.

SPIREA SORBIFOLIA—A bush 3 to 5 feet in height; covered closely with beautiful white blooms early in the summer; very hardy. Sale Price—One-year-old plants, 40

JAPANESE AND HUNGARIAN LILACS—Late bloomers, pink and purple; grow to 8 or 10 feet. Sale Price—Two-year-old plants, 60 cents each.

DOUBLE PINK LILACS—Beautiful bloom; grow to 6 or 8 feet. Sale Price—60 cents each.

each.

DOUBLE RED LILACS—Very beautiful; grow to 6 or 8 feet. Sale Price—75 cents each.

SINGLE WHITE LILACS—Grow 5 to 7 feet in height. Sale Price—60 cents each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—Noted for the great profusion and fragrance of its flowers. Grows 8 to 12 feet high; very hardy. Blooms first year after planting and keeps on improving in the beauty of its bloom year by year. Red, white or pink flowers completely cover the plant. Remains in bloom for several weeks in June and July. Sale Price—For one and two-year-old plants in any color, 35 cents each.

Virginia Creeper

This is one of the hardiest creeping vines in this country, with a beautiful foliage and a very rapid growth. In two years after planting it will completely cover the side of a verandah or any building alongside which it is planted. It is very hardy and will withstand the severest winter weather. Sale Price—One-year-old plants, 25 cents each. No orders accepted for more than six plants from one person.

Grapes

RIDING MOUNTAIN GRAPES—The native wild grape of the prairies. Grows rapidly and two years after planting will reach the eaves of the house. Provides very heavy foliage. Ripens its fruit in long clusters of rich, dark purple fruit, which makes a good wine or jelly. These should never be planted in less than pairs as they need to cross fertilize for the production of fruit. 3ale Price—One-year-old plants, 20c each. No orders accepted for more than five plants from one person.

HUNGARIAN GRAPES—This variety bears well at Morden, Manitoba, and is hardy when protected in winter. Usually bears fruit the year after planting and with proper care will keep on producing for years. The fruit is of superior quality, blue in color, and the plant is a prolific yielder. This is somewhat more tender than the Beta grape. Sale Price—Per plant, 40c. No order accepted for more than four plants from one person. BETA GRAPES—A hybrid of the wild grape of Minnesota; bears perfect flowers and may be depended upon to bear fruit when properly trained and cultivated. It bears well at Morden, Manitoba. Fruit purple, excellent for eating raw and for jelly making. Sale Price—For one-year-old plants, 40c each. No order accepted for more than four

Currant Bushes

Special Sale Price-25 Cents Each. Not more than four bushes to any one person.

RED CURRANTS-Perfectly hardy. Fruits the year after planting. Make excellent WHITE GRAPE CURRANTS-Best bardy white currant grown in this country. Very BLACK NAPLES CURRANTS—The old stand-by black currant. Very hardy, fairly well. Good for preserves, wine or jelly.

Roses

Sale Price—75 Cents Each. Only one rose bush of each variety to a person.

HANSA ROSE—Also known as Rugosa hybrid rose. The hardiest of the double red roses, and blooms almost continuously from July until October. A large, beautiful double crimson bloom and very fragrant. Requires no protection in winter.

HARRISON'S YELLOW ROSE—A hybrid briar rose that has been found very satisfactory for yellow roses. Semi-double. Bears in July.

SOLEIL D'OR—Another hybrid rose. This should be protected in winter by hilling up and have some brush thrown around it to have it well covered with snow. This trouble is worth while, for the bloom is exceptionally beautiful, yellow with salmon tints.

BLANC DE COUBERT—A hardy Rugosa hybrid. Blooms pure white, semi-double and very fragrant.

Caragana

The hardiest hedge and windbreak bush in this country. A rapid grower, and will reach full height (10 to 15 feet) in about five or six years. Sale Price—For one-year-old plants, \$1.25 per 100. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without

odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Hard, Large and Red Pimples. Itching Was Terrible.

"Had been troubled all my life with acne on my face. My forehead was a mass of pimples. They were hard, large and



red, and the itching was most terrible. My face was disfigured. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using them got instant

relief. I bought more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Oint-ment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. S. Miller, Box 14, Marshall, Wash., Jan. 9, 1922.

Use Cuticara for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

LECKIE'S"work





Rural Homes in Manitoba

Continued from Page 16

"We find that in exceptionally rare cases do the proceeds from the dairy and poultry finance the home. This also renders it difficult for a woman to keep household accounts. Locals might discuss practical suggestions and plans for the farm woman's spending money, such as raising special products, bee-keeping, etc. Recognition of the principle of women's labor on the farm being as great as man's labor, and that as the effort of both should share in the monetary returns, would do much toward making happier relationships in many a home.

"Over 80 per cent. of the farms reported have cars; 23 per cent. of the women can run the car. Just here is an important point gained. Where the women run the car, social life in the community is above par; where they do not, social activities are at a low ebb. Women who run ears get out for a change, and they can assist in numerous ways during the busy season when breakages occur or supplies are

"It is indeed gratifying to have reported only 48 homes out of the 307 without music, while the number of papers and magazines in homes range from one to We find the greater number of papers corresponds to the moderately-sized farms.

Size of Farms

"Mrs. Muldrew made two very true statements when she said: 'A survey of the farm homes of Canada would reveal a situation whose correction would make an enormous difference in our rural life,' and 'Co-operation of the wife is imperative to success on the farm.' We will see whether our reports designate that heavenly co-operation that all men claim exists in their homes: 80 per cent. of the farms are less than a section; 88 per cent. of the farms are owned; 17 per cent. of the small farms, quarter-section and thereabouts, have at least soft water in the kitchen; 39 per cent. of the half-section farms have the same; 47 per cent of the three-quarter-section farms have water in the kitchen; while only 30 per cent. of the big farms (that is, farms of a section and over) have either hard or soft water in the kitchen. The reason is apparent; these have no time to spend

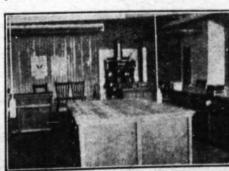
dabbling in water.

"Out of the 307 farms, 85 per cent. are moderately-sized farms, that is, three-quarter-section and under, while 13 per cent. are farms ranging anywhere from one section up to two and a half sections. But what about the co-operation on these large farms? There are some things to which your attention might be drawn:

One farm of 960 acres reports no water in kitchen; no sink, no bath, the use of lamps for lighting; no power in house for even washing; no labor-savers beyond cream separator; the well one-eighth of a mile from the house; the woman does all the sewing; she helps stook and haul grain; gets no spending money; takes only one paper to instil into her mind all the finer things of life; no telephone; house heated by stoves; woman cans all she can afford to; keeps no domestic help. Another farm of 800 acres reports no water in kitchen; well 100 yards distant; no bath; no indoor sanitation; mother does all sewing, milks, and has no domestic

help.
"No doubt you have been thinking. They say age brings wisdom; perhaps it does, but it doesn't leave us much time to enjoy it. Is it a craze to own large tracts of land, sometimes veritable weed patches? Would this co-operation not be applied better if at least one-quarter-section were sold and the proceeds spent in labor-saving devices, comforts for the home and the finer things of life? If the home is not home in the true sense, what is it? My vocabulary fails me.

"In making this survey we have en-deavored to place before the people a picture of rural conditions. It has meant



classroom at Portage la Prairie

The Real Flavour

of the genuine "GREEN" Tea is in every packet of_

GREEN TEA

Superior to the best Japans, Gunpowder or Young Hyson. Sample Free-Salada, Toronto.





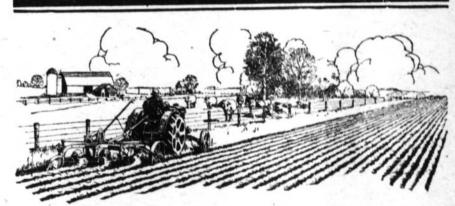
Best 2-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire. \$4.05 Best 4-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, \$4.20 Terms Cash with the Order or C. O. D. F. O. B. Winnipeg Warehouse

Warehouse

We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies, If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

Reference: Bank of Montreal

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited 502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. THE DE



Two Ways to Better Profits

A better than average crop every year, from every acre, by better farming and by farming more land with the same help and labor cost—these are sure ways to better profits open today to you and to all farmers who use



With a Case tractor you get all the benefits of more timely work; better and deeper plowing; more intensive tillage; greater farming capacity; less help required; ample power for all drawbar and belt work.

Case tractors are well adapted to all farm work, both traction and belt. They are dependable and durable because:

In Case tractors all gears, bearings and wearing surfaces are enclosedprotected from dust and dirt.

The engine has removable bearing shells and bushings. Practically all other bearings are roller and ball bearings of the highest quality.

Ample power is furnished by Case-

built engines. This power reserve means economy and longer life.

Power is transmitted to both drive wheels to gears-all completely enclosed.

Belt pulley is mounted on engine crankshaft, and there is no waste of power through gears.

These advantages are enjoyed by thousands of Case tractor owners who find in them, every year, a source of better profit. Write for a copy of the booklet "Better Farming With Better Tractors," and get the whole story.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY (Established 1842)

Racine

NOTE: Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

Factory Branches: Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton. Manitoba—Winnipes, Branches: don. Saskatchewan—Regina, Saskatoon. Ontario—Toronto

Nu Satin Tuxedo **Full Panels**

a cold day for calls for Hot Bouril

BOR

VACUUM PACKED

FRESH from the roaster no matter where you buy it.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.,LTD



\$500.00 IT COSTS YOU NOTHING EXTRA TO ENTER THIS IN PRIZES

CONTEST



\$250.00 for THE BEST TITLE for THIS PICTURE Amuse Yourself-Prove Your Skill

Everyone appreciates a good picture, but not everyone can give it a good title. That is a test of skill. It is an interesting and fascinating sport—try it. See how absorbing it is.

For the best title sent in between January 2, 1923, and April 30, 1923, The Guide will pay \$250.00 in cash, and \$250.00 spread over thirteen other prizes. You send one title for every year for which you pay your Guide subscription now. Whether your subscription is new or renewal makes no difference. If you're now paid ahead, we'll add the new term on. You lose nothing. To Participate in This Contest Costs You Nothing Extra. It Does Not Even Prevent You From Choosing the Free Premiums Offered for Subscriptions, New or Renewal.

You can send in your friend's subscription and you each are entitled to submit

You can send in your friend's subscription and you each are entitled to submit titles, one for each year paid for, but only one premium given for one subscription.

READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

READ THE RULES OF THIS CONTEST

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.

2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.

3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.

4. Any person who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.

5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.

6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.

7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.

8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.

9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.

10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.

11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

endless work, but work that will be amply repaid if it arouses thought, intelligent discussion and action that will lead toward the improvement of farm homes. Surely those who are favored with convenient homes will be only too pleased to pass on desired information, and those who are less favored only too anxious to reveal conditions and seek a

Flowers that Return

Continued from Page 17

family, known in England as Michaelmas daisies. Remember, please, that Delphinium is the Latin name for the larkspur, whether annual or perennial. Look at the flower of any Delphinium for the curved corolla so like the spur of the European lark's foot. Get the tall, the medium and the dwarf types of these glorious blue perennials, which must have sufficient shelter of trees or bushes from the north and west winds which will be sure to snap their heavy flower heads just at their loveliest poise. Golden-glow should be planted well away from most plants owing to its strong and greedy growth, but may be placed behind larkspurs to contrast the yellow with the blue, rising easily five or six feet in height. All these grow almost anywhere in a garden. Not so the perennial phlox, a delightful late August plant, two to two and a half feet in height, with large showy panicles of white, pink, purple or red bloom. They prefer a light soil and need lots of water when blooming. Purple asters are wild in the West, but are worth a place as being almost the last to bloom.

Just a few words as to planting. Most perennials are best planted in the fall, either in September or October, while in the dormant stage. They require good soil well prepared by deep digging and well mixed with well-rotted manure. The fibrous-rooted perennials should be planted a little deeper than they grew so that the buds are just below the surface. Bulbs must be placed where drainage is good so that in the early spring water does not stand over them. The smaller bulbs are planted four inches deep, and the others, according to size, five to eight inches deep. They like to sit on sand and well-rotted turf. Paeonies having brittle bulbous roots should be carefully planted at an angle of 60 degrees with plenty of fine soil under and about the root stems, allowing the buds to remain two inches below the surface. Always remember to give the roots plenty of room and to avoid crowding or snapping bulbous roots by too strenuous firming of the soil round the plants.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 24

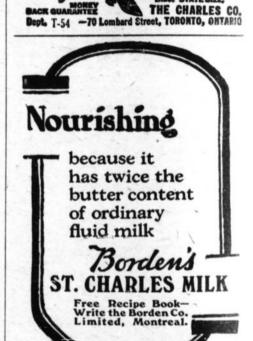
26. These meetings will be open to all the ladies of the community. Mrs. Vernon was prevailed upon to give her valuable paper on Food Values a second time, and will also give a paper on Farm Gardens and House Plants on March 10. Some touching appeals for aid from the drought-stricken areas were read by the secretary, and in consequence several sewing meetings were arranged for at the homes of the members, to fill out the second large box of clothing. This local is very active in relief work, having, under the energetic direction of Mrs. Thomas, forwarded five large consignments of elothing to the Hanna branch of the Red Cross.

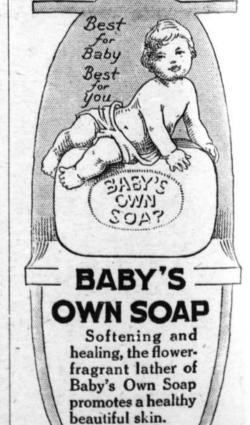
Junior Locals Meet for Debate

Hazelridge juniors are on a progressive program of work for the winter months. Already their membership campaign has brought them in 28 members, which exceeds their numbers of last year. At their next meeting they are debating with a New Canadian Junior U.F.M. local, Sapton, on the subject, Resolved that Country Life Offers a Better Opportunity for the Development of Its Young People than City Life. A most enjoyable time than City Life. A most enjoyable time was spent at their last meeting when Miss Stine, a nurse from the public health department, gave them an address on First Aid. The practical demonstration gripped the children even more than the talk and they hope to carry forward further health work. In March they are planning to put on a concert to raise money to pay the care-



Money



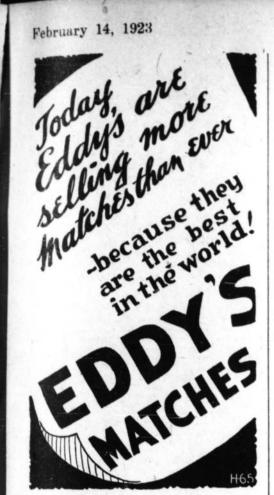


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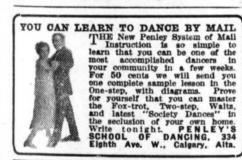
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Send All Orders to the Book Dept. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. taker for his work in keeping the school prepared for their meetings.

Using Convention Reports
The U.F.W.M. committee reports as

presented at the annual convention in Brandon, are in great demand by both men and women in locals. Arden writes for the five-social service, marketing, immigration, education and the rural survey-mentioning at the same time that their local is putting on a membership drive and that they are planning a program with community singing as a feature, for 1923. North Antler writes that they are using the committee reports in their mixed local and numbers of others are preparing to discuss the resolutions presented at the annual convention and by so doing they state that they are hoping to awaken new life in U.F.W.M. activities.

Osprey's Demonstrations

The Osprey U.F.W.M. are active and have just completed a week of demonstrations in dressmaking under the able direction of Miss Oxenham of the extension service. Owing to poor roads a number who had planned to take the course were unable to do so, but great satisfaction was expressed at the amount of work accomplished, as there were completed two silk dresses, two serge dresses, two canton crepe dresses, two gingham dresses, one suit and other garments remodelled. Each day the ladies brought lunch to the private home where they met and it was served buffet style, thus adding a most enjoyable social feature to the course. Already the members are planning for another demonstration.

Energy in the Far South

The southernmost local of the U.F.W.A. is located at Milk River and has the inspiring name of "Energetic." True to its name the local, which is small and struggling against the odds of a succession of droughts, has made up in energy what it has lacked in opportunity. The meetings are usually held at the same time and place as the U.F.A. local, but several summer afternoon meetings were held, where the main object of energy was the piecing of a quilt, which was afterwards raffled and realized the sum of \$25. The energetic secretary writes "we hope to make this coming year the best yet."

Have Four Teams of Debaters

Harlington U.F.M. local is keenly alive to the importance of junior work and the advantage of having young people brought into touch with the movement while in the 'teen ages, if possible.

By way of implementing their views they have arranged for and

they have arranged for and organized four teams of junior debaters with four in each team. The four teams are being arranged in two sets with two in each. The two teams in each set will oppose each other for three debates in succession. The winners of two out of the three will then debate for a prize.

The schedule provides for the sets having their debates alternate so that there will be a debate every two weeks and each team will have a month to

Provision has also been made for an adult to act as "coach" to each team to help them along.

Helping Neighbors

The Melita U.F.W.M. have been very active since their annual meeting. Recently a family in an adjoining district was burned out and in response to the call there were sent off two bales containing bedding, pillows, clothing, etc.; also two cases of fruit and pickles were sent to the family. Another member of the local had illness in her home and her fellow workers were able to help out in nursing and cooking.
Twenty members are already enrolled

in this local for 1923, and plans are being made to add to that number soon. The board is functioning well and expect to have their year's program in the hands of every member before long.

Juniors Compete in Local Fair

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N	am	e

active Junior U.F.A. locals. The M.P. for the district donated a prize to be awarded the Junior local whose members secured the greatest number of prizes at the local agricultural fair. The Junior locals interested were Roydale and Pembina. Carroll Way, director in West Edmonton for the Junior U.F.A., describes the contest;

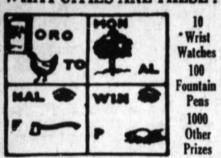
"Both locals canvassed the country for any stray junior who was not a member and persuaded him to join. Then they systematically went over the prize list and got some member to enter in practically all classes, and several in some cases. The result was that almost all the members of those two clubs got some prize or prizes, whereas if it had not been for the special prize very few would have entered at all. It increased the membership, increased the club spirit, and

gave all the young people in the community an interest in better farming, stock raising, etc., which they did not have before."

Club Briefs

Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. local has been especially successful in planning for social life of the community. Each month a social event is planned, while the business meetings are held on alternate fortnights. The last social took the form of a whist drive, and a "weigh" social and old fashioned hardtime dance are on the list of future events. The program for regular meetings has also been made out. A paper is to be read at each meeting on current events, while other subjects of interest are The Art or Correcting Children, Influence of Good Pictures in the Home,

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BEST PREMIUM CO, Dept F17TORONTO

NEW TOWN HALL Doc Sawbones deter-mined that Dooville should have a new town hall. He secured lumber from the pine woods; stone from the quarries and from the quarries and bricks from the kilns of the Doo Dads. He bought plans from an architect,

ful picture of the completed building.

Roly, the rascal, has lighted a match and is holding it close to the picture. Poor old Flan-

away and the little Doo Dad on the board holds his kettle of mortar so it can be easily reached.

of Doc Sawbones and didn't think he should be

taxed to put up such a fine building. The stone mason chipped his stone, the chip hit the little Doo Dad on the nose.

Our U.F.A. Members of Parliament, etc.

Leo U.F.W.A. has had a very full program for the year, consisting of such subjects as The Hen versus The Incubator, Plans for Vegetable and Flower Garden, Public Health, Laws Relating to Women and Children, Birth Control, The Empty Cradle, Children's Rights and the White Slave Traffic. The local been in close touch with the neighboring Hartshorn, Gough Lake and Byemoor locals, having united in a U.F.A. Sunday Service and various picnics at Gough Lake.

The women of the Amaranth U.F.W.M. took up a home nursing course through the Red Cross during the summer months. A nurse was sent out who stayed right in the district giving lectures and demonstrations. They are hoping shortly to receive certificates that will enable them to go into homes to nurse if trained nurses are not available. A short course in millinery and dressmaking is being put on this month.

At Bentley, the closest co-operation exists between the men's and women's sections. The president writes: "If it is more convenient for our work, we hold separate meetings, but very often we meet jointly with the U.F.A. We have taken the initial steps towards holding one or more debates with the U.F.A. and hope to interest more in our movement and have a larger membership roll for this year."

Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. local has also planned a six months' program, as follows: February, Successful Poultry Keeping; March, Herb Gardening and Herb Values; April, Rugs (Oriental and Rag); May, musical afternoon, community singing; June, three-minute speech from each member. Replies to roll call are to be given on certain selected subjects at each meeting.

The women of Woodnorth local, among their varied activities during the past year, made a quilt which they sold and from the proceeds of which they bought material to make clothes for children of needy rural settlers. These are being sent to Mrs. Rogers at the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, for distribution. A course in dressmaking is being put on in March as was done last year, which is found of very practical use.

. . .

Kasimir U.F.W.A. members adopted the plan of inviting their husbands and children to their meeting, serving them refreshments after the business was transacted and enjoying a social time later, when the fun consisted of music and games. The local is planning to arrange a series of demonstrations in the spring. Although funds are scarce, it is planned to clean and repair the schoolhouse.

Funds are scarce in many districts, therefore means of raising the membership fee are original and varied. Hutton local adopted the plan of putting on a play and paying the actresses in fees. The play was very successful and resulted in a substantial amount for the treasury. Badger Lake made a collection of eggs in lieu of the regular fee, which resulted in general satisfac-

Nursing Housekeepers
Q. Can you tell me if there is any hospital in Saskatchewan that gives a short course in maternity nursing and first aid. I would like to take a course as a nurse, as nurses are badly needed in this part of the country. country. I cannot at the present time afford to take the regular three-year course?—M.F.C., Sask.

A. Saskatchewan has a number of hospitals who train nursing housekeepers, and this course only takes a year. I would advise you to write to Miss Grey, Director of Nursing Housekeepers, Parliament Buildings, Regina, Saskatchewan, for information regarding this course. Miss Grey will be able to give you the names of the hospitals that take nurses for this course, and will also tell you if there are openings for more nurses at the present

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Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon, water-color or pencil, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

With Hammer and Saw

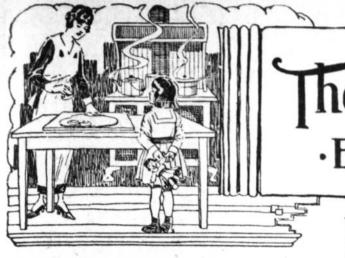
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Continued from Page 12

O.G. brackets and place under the shelf so that the rack will fold easily between them. The distance from one bracket to another is about 274-inches. If attached to a plastered wall add two pieces of 1-inch by 2-inch by 16 inches to prevent the slats from damaging the plaster. See B.

Give the rack a coat of stain to match the woodwork, varnish and place in a convenient position about seven feet high near the stove .-Mechanic.

plans from an architect, brought masons and car-penters and plasterers and cabinet makers to Dooville and now the new town hall is under way. Doc Sawbones holds in his hands the beautit neifeet! A carpenter in-side has pushed a board through the door. It has come in contact with a little Doo Dad. The little Doo Dad has over-turned the ladder, upset the hod carrier and Flan-neifeet happened to be underneath. Look at neifeet happened to be underneath. Look at Nicholas Nutt laying bricks and handling a trowel just like an expert. Just see what a nice straight wall he has built—but, it looks as if he had forgotten to leave a hole for the window. a hole for the window.
The derrick hook has caught the Doe Dad painter in a queer place. He is "all up in the air." On the opposite tower the master working. can be easily reached.
We can't imagine what
will happen when the
carpenter finishes sawing
the board. Of course,
Sleepy Sam had to take a
nap. He might have had
a good snooze if that
mason had been careful.
Old Grouch was jealous
of Doc Sawbones and The hod went over and—
Mr. Grouc's was in the
way. Mr. Grouch will be
very lucky if he doesn't
land in the nice occyrocey pile of plaster.



he Countrywoman ·Editorial Comment ·

> which it was handled made one see that the guiding hands behind the days' plans were those of busy farm women accustomed to doing things quickly

> Then there was Alberta. The Alberta farm women have such a warm-hearted, truly western style of making a person feel one with them, that one feels almost immediately that she is among "ain folk." Farming in Alberta has drawn people of an adventurous mind from all parts of the world, so that any large gathering of farm men and women never lacks some strikingly interesting The discussion of the questions coming before the convention was particularly good, showing that there had been intelligent study through the year in the local orgaizations. There was good

TO MY DADDY

Valentine Time

History of There is an interesting movement on Early Days foot in Sassatenessan the regarding the available information regarding at foot in Saskatchewan to collect all the early days and preserve it for the writing, at some future date, of an accurate history of the province. It is planned to collect this information first hand from those people, still living, who experienced pioneer days in the early settlement of Saskatchewan. Much of the information will be given in the tales these people tell. It will be written down and filed carefully away for future use. Old diaries and papers of special interest will be collected. Already very valuable documents have been allowed to go out of the province because people have failed to realize their value and interest to posterity but perhaps mostly because of the fact that there was no particular person or organization anxious to preserve them.

The nucleus of an historical association, with this purpose in view, has been started in Saskatoon with Prof. Morton, teacher of history in the Saskatchewan University, as one of its leaders. The organization is spreading to the other larger centres in the province. In this way it will come in contact with other organizations, schools and private individuals who will be glad to cooperate. Spreading out in this way some exceptionally valuable information will be obtained of almost very part of Saskatchewan.

An effort is to be made, not only to get the stories of experiences of those early days but to get descriptions of the methods of work, the kind of equipment used both in the homes and on the farms, the actual living conditions of the people, their work and their amusements. Realizing that what the people of today do and how they live will be of interest to the people of tomorrow an effort will be made to get accurate description of existing conditions and to pre-

This endeavor to write down the real romance of Western Canada, not in the glowing terms of the novelist nor in the exaggerated paragraphs of the publicity writer but in the actual experiences of men and women who have laid the foundation for Canada's largest agricultural province, we are sure will meet with the heartiest co-operation of everyone who has a contribution to make. The best contribution any one can make is the supplying of information of those early days.

Reflections on Events like people have certain outstanding characteristics which Conventions cause them to leave a lasting

impression on our minds. We have had during the past month of January three important events-the conventions of the organized farm men and women of the three prairie provinces. It would be impossible and useless to draw comparisions between the annual meetings of the various provincial associations as each was distinctive. But it is a pleasant sensation to review in retrospect some of the features which stand out in relief against the background of work attempted, left unfinished or

completed.

First there came Manitoba. The United Farm Women of Manitoba made a courageous move this year in the planning and carrying through of the program of one day of the main convention. This was particularly "women's day" and there were no separate sessions for women delegates. The popularity of this idea among women for the annual meeting remains to be tested as it is too soon to pass judgment. There can be no doubt that the women did themselves proud and that the importance of their place in the movement is better understood and more greatly appreciated by the men than ever before. This augurs well for an increased women membership if that appreciation makes the men active boosters for women members in every local.

The 1923 convention of the U.F.W.M. will be remembered for the excellence of the reports presented. The conveners of the committees seem to have spent some time and thought over the question of "When is a report a report and not merely a statement of opinion or an address?" Thus they avoided a mistake all too common in conventions and they marked a step in the progress of the development of the officers in charge. The amount of business disposed of and the dispatch with healthy differences of opinions at times and always a sense of humor which helped to preserve a proper balance. Those who profess to see women as reformers who take themselves over would have been slightly taken aback at the levity which greeted resolutions asking for legislation regulating the length of women's skirts and the proper dress for school girls. We have no fear of the organized farm women failing to see that the influence of the home and the teaching of the mother is more potent in the matter of personal conduct and morals than the power of the state.

Last in order of time came Saskatchewan. It was largely due to the women that last year's convention voted to hold the sessions over the week end so that the delegates might have the opportunity of attending churches in the city, and the arrange-ment worked satisfactorily. Mr. Maharg in his presidential address gave just recognition to the value of women in the association when he said that "The best work was being done where the women are interested."

Practical, is one word that well sums up the work of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers. have no recollection of any "faddists" in that meeting. Besides the usual reports such questions as libraries, state care of children, peace, prohibition, education, home beautification and public health were dealt with. In all it was a very well rounded diet of information for the delegates.

cipal Association

Woman Heads Muni- Some day newspaper writers are going to fail to experience the thrill

that comes over writing a news story and heading it, The First Woman to Hold Such a Position, because every week brings news of some woman who is promoted to, or who creates for herself a position never before occupied by a woman. Very soon those "first" positions will be exhausted and then when the novelty of the idea has worn off we will settle down to wonder why we ever thought that sex was a bar to so many opportunities. We will then have learned that it is capability and a willingness to render service that alone should govern, as to who shall hold any position.

All of which was brought to mind this week by a clipping sent by some kind friend to The Countrywoman from the Municipal Review of Canada. The clipping showed a photograph of a very pleasing appearing woman who might easily be somebody's wise older sister or kind aunt who would delight to hand out cookies to little tots between meal hours. She was just that kind of quiet homey-

looking person, one knows instinctively, who delights to help people. The news item beside the photograph tells us that she is Miss Mary Grant, daughter of the late James Grant, who for many years was clerk and treasurer of London township, Ontario. On the death of Mr. Grant in 1900, the municipal council "having proved Miss Grant's capabilities' as an assistant to her father, appointed her his successor. was done in June 1901 and since July of that year she has never missed a council meeting.

It would seem that a liking and an ability for municipal work just naturally runs in the Grant family. A great uncle of Miss Grant signed the minutes of the town clerk of the first municipal meeting of the township in 1819. The clerkship has been in the family since 1850. Then this year at its annual convention the Ontario Municipal Association elected Miss

Grant as president for 1923.

Miss Grant is a person who has a wide field of interest. The Review says: "In addition to her new position as president of the O.M A., Miss Grant holds the same position for Middlesex (Women's) Patriotic Association; and is a member of the Middlesex Mothers' Allowances Board. and of the War Memorial Sick Children's Hospital Committee; and of the Canadian Tax Conference of the Citizen's Research Institute; and represents the township on the Chamber of Commerce. In recognition of her work in the Red Cross Society, she was presented with a life

We feel rather certain that women as well as men will watch with interest the progress of the first woman president of a provincial organiza-

tion of municipal bodies.

Charm of Seed One of the most delightful occupations for this season of the year is "arm chair garden-Catalogs

ing." With a blazing fire in the grate, a comfortable chair and a seed catalog in hand what does it matter if February blizzards rage out-of-doors. One dreams dreams of summer, and in imagination during a short hour experiences the delights of springtime seeding and the fruitfulness of harvest. Gardening in this manner suffers no limit from confining circumstances, no seed fails to yield its promise of fruition and no guardian fence fails in its duty of holding back marauding livestock.

As one leafs over pages of the volume she finds material that stirs the heart of the garden lover. There are the same old reliable vegetables that spell variety for the family menu. They are friends that have been trusted and true every year, but even these common every day articles of food take on an added beauty and charm. There are the less familiar and more rare varieties that call out the latent adventuring spirit within us. These we have not known so well perhaps because of the fact that we have not understood the conditions which they demand. Girded with new information and with the fire of enthusiasm lighted we decide to strike out new paths in the garden.

The garden lover thumbs the pages of flowers over and over. Imagination is not confined by the dead black and white of the printed page and she dreams of a summer garden that is a place of restful beauty and a feast of color. The busy housewife visions moments when weary of the routine of household tasks she can slip away and with her hands in the moist, sweet-smelling earth work with nature to produce the things she loves. In "arm chair gardening" it is difficult to draw a stop on endeavor. It is difficult to resist the call of the flower faces pictured. There is the pleading of the pansy, the wonder of the rose, the brilliant glory of the peony, gladioli and their like. The charm of the catalog is on us but as we close its pages the fire of enthusiasm still burns.

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Honey, Syrup, Fruits,

Vegetables, etc.

General Miscellaneous.

Produce.



Geo. B. Rothwell, B.S.A. Dominion Animal Husbandman, Depart-ment of Agriculture, Canada.

Should We Kill the Hog Graders?

Should We Kill the Hog Graders?

For years we have bred hogs, Into the business when prices were high; out when the slump came; a good, flexible, reasonably profitable kind of a game—no very definite standards, plenty of breeds of hogs, mostly selling, in so far as the farmer was concerned, at the same price for all—Yorkshire, Duroc, Tamworth, Berkshire; long, short, thick and lean. True, we have been producing what looked like a lot of really good bacon hogs. In reality, the percentage of select hogs in our yards has been very small.

And then, without much preparation, along come these bacon grading regulations.

The hog grading regulations are not perfect. They will be reviewed again and again before they are nearly so. The hoggraders are tackling a new job and a hard one. Some of the education of experience is required.

one. Some of the education of experience is required.

But there is one market only; one standard only in that market.

Not only is strain and family recognized, but they are subject to strictly impartial official test and check in the feed lot. In Canada a Yorkshire or a Tamworth or a Berkshire are bacon hogs and must produce the desired bacon sides simply because they are Yorkshires, Tamworths or Berkshires.

shires.

The regulations may be wrong, but the Canadian hog, in a market sense, is not quite right—yet. He will be, when we realize that not only the breed and the strain within the breed, but the feeds and the feeding, as well, are both necessary and bound up so tightly that one cannot be separated from the other. The chief trouble in the swine industry has been the lack, in the past, of what we now have—a high standard of perfection to which is attached a definite premium.

LIVESTOCK See also General

Various

SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK
and your money. Get our complete free catalog
of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines,
instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today.
Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd.,
290 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.
SELLING—TWO BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS
(female) six months old, tan and white, natural
heelers, \$8,00 each. Also a few good Shorthorn
bulls. Harlow Bros., Densil, Sask.

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, FAR-rowed November 24, \$15, papers free. White Holland toms, \$5.00. White Rock cockerels, \$2.00, four for \$6.00. Wm. Rutten, Wordsworth,

PURE-BRED YORKSH!RES, ALSO OXFORD rams, from prise winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man.

HORSES

FOR SALE

CLYDESDALE Stallion, Doune Lodge Stirling, 17820, foaled 1915.
dain, Marmion, Weight, 2,015; possible, 2,250.
Second, Brandon, 1918; Sire, Reserve Grand Champion, Regins, and first yearling stallion, Toronto, 1922. Conceded second biggest Clydesdale in Saskatchewan.

PETER McLELLAN, ARCOLA, SASK.

Selling-Registered Percherons

Six marcs, seven years and under, matched teams, some in foal, A-1 workers, all breeders. Also two stallions, foals of 1922. Price in accordance with times. If not sold before will be put under hammer at Brandon Fair. Terms cash and without reserve. Exact time of sale given at fair.

ALLEN REID, BRANDON, MAN.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, rising five years old, \$300. Also several young work horses, and half-section unbroken land, \$13.50 per acre. J. Mattick, Qu'Appelle, Saak, 7-2 SELL OR TRALE FOR PERCHERON MARE and Shorthorn stock, registered Percheron stallion. N Klota, Denzil, Sask.

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WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE OR TO club. Aged horse, nine years, Canadian-bred, sure foal getter, good stock, good individual, 1,800. Also two, rising three years, good, big, strong coits, will weigh in spring, 1,700. One colt, eight months; 11 mares, seven months to eight years, all registered. Eight good geldings. Will give time on good payments. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

Man. 7-4

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE OR HIRE for the season to breeders' club, Silver Jobka, 8104 (127295), son of Job, Alberta government stallion. A.1 Saskatchewan certificate. Sound, sure; eight years. Enquire R. H. B. Sheppard, Primate, 7-2

Sask.

SELLING REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON
stallion, first-class certificate, weight over 1,900.
Thos. J. Hagen, Donalda, Alta.

FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLION, OR trade for outs or sheep, Guy, No. 132497, six years, weight 1,800. Correspondence invited. B. Holden, Piney, Man.

7-3

SELL OR HIRE—THE PERCHERON STALLION Herbert H, 10360, black, six years old. Wanted— Steam engine, not less than 25 horse-power. Fracer Bros. Pilor Mound. Man. 6-5

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first-class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your wants. 6-5

PERCHERONS—THREE MARES AND Unrelated stallion. Low price to party taking the four. Also some young studs. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 6-6

Deloraine, Man.

SELLING—TWO CARS OF GOOD YOUNG horses. Cheap. J. D. McNuity, Nokomis, Sask.

6-5

Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms ar-ranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, TEN months, \$75. Well trained collie bitch, \$5.00 R. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 7-2

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS, VERY reasonable. A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man.

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLS; BULLS. R.O.P. females. Loyal Canadian Stock Farm, Annahelm, Sask. 4-5

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, one year old, \$50; two months old, \$30. A. Cooke, Goodwater, Sask. 7-2

TWO HEIFERS, 12 AND SIX MONTHS, \$175. James Herriot, Souris, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW, \$75. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 6-2

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SHE GOT RESULTS-SO WILL YOU See top of page for full particulars

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

SELL, OR TRADE FOR OATS, PERCHERON stallion, age seven, sired junior champion stallion Edmonton exhibition, 1922. C. J. Stuart, Hardisty, Alta.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND mares. Overstocked. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, 5-3

FOR SALE — FIVE PURE-BRED BELGIAN stalllons. Part terms given. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask.

ora, Sask. 4-5

A BARGAIN—GOOD PERCHERON STALLION.
Also 2,000 bushels clean Banner seed oats. J. P.
Jensen, Bengough, Sask. 4-5

CATTLE-Various

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN AND ABERDEEN-Angus cattle, either sex, both breeds under the accredited system. Write for prices. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-8

Shorthorns

FOUR PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL calves, rising one year, Scottish ancestry, quality guaranteed. Price, \$75, \$25 cash, balance fall, 1923 if desired. G. A. Maybee, Moose Jaw, Sask. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

Breeder of Shorthorn Cause.

EXCHANGE REGISTERED SHORTHORNS FOR tractor. Filisoil or Rumely 15-30 preferred. Others considered. Hans. Aarestad New Norway, 7-3

Alta. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, roan, eoming four, 137164; exchange for one as good. White one, 18 months, 158647, \$80, well bred beef type. W. H. Lucy, Eigln, Man. 6-4

FOR SALE—HERD UNDER ACCREDITION, pure-bred registered Shorthorn cows and heifer, high quality breeding and prices right. E. B. McBeth, Oak Lake, Man. 4-6

REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIF-ers, all tubercular tested, selling cheap, account feed shortage. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3 SHORTHORNS — COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS, Good dual-purpose stock. Johnson, McLean, Bask. 2-6

FOR SALE—26 REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls and helfers, reds and roans. Prices reasonable. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 4-4

David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SEVEN
and 11 months. Registered Berkshires, both
sexes, seven months. Ed. Sinnett, Lanigan, Sask,
6-3

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULL, THREE YEARS, guaranteed, \$100. M. E. Miller, High Bluff, Man. 6-3

Aberdeen-Angus

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, TWO years, low set type, \$125. Also two yearling bulls and yearling helfers, \$50 each. R. A. Smith, Blackwood, Sask. 7-3

OR SALE—SIX PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-Angus bulls, age 13 to 22 mouths. Price, \$50. Choice stuff. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

WANTED—FOUNDATION STOCK ANGUS cattle. State breeding, age and price. S. Campbell, Eskbank, Sask. 6-:

SWINE

Berkshires

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, BACON type, two years six months old, \$35. J. Slisby, Kedleston, Sask.

FOR SALE—LONG BACON TYPE REGISTERED Berkshire boar. Price, \$35. Emil Hanson, Big Valley, Alta. 7-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX. unrelated, of prize winners, January farrow, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Papers and crated. Jos. Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 7-5 IMPROVED BACON TYPE, APRIL YORK-shires, registration included, \$30. Smith, Box 115, Fillmore, Sask.

Fillmore, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—JANUARY LITTERS FROM prize-winning, mature stock \$12. Fred George, 7-3

TORS, Sask. 7-3
YORKSHIRES—TOP REGISTERED AUGUST
boars, \$25. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 7-2
YORKSHIRES—CHOICE BREEDING. M. J.
Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 4-5
FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE.
D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 51-6

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH GILTS, bred, \$30. Thomson Bros., Coronation, Alta. 5-2

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 50 HEAD REGistered Duroc-Jerseys from our mammoth prize herd. Prices reasonable, considering. Are real money makers, 25 per cent, more gain, less grain. Using a number of large, long, imported sires. Write for catalog list and information about Durocs. J. W. Balley & Sons, importers and breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 2-6

Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, IMproved type, Balley blood, bred to a son of Balley's History Sensation, farrow April and May, \$40 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsaak, Sask.

DUROC-JERSEY GILTS, COMBINING length, quality and stamina, bred to imported boar. Write for list. Paramount Stock Farm, Craigmyle, Alta.

144

DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED HRED gilts, 200 pounds, long bacon type, from \$25 up to \$40; papers free

Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask

6-3

REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEYS, FI months, sows, \$18; boars, \$22. A. Lewis, Vanse Sask PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, BRED. \$40; TWO for \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 6-6

FIVE CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY sows, bred to Balley's bacon type hog, \$35; crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY gilts, from imported Greater Pathander, 18271, at \$30. Bred to farrow in April. L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask.

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

BABY CHICKS



PRODUCED from acclimatized
Manitoba stock. Hatched in
Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are
big, strong, husky fellows, that
live and grow fast; no long journey
to impair vitality. We guarantes
safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick
Book gives full particulars. Be
sure to get a copy and order early.
Write today. UNITED POULTRY
FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

Various

EDEN GROVE FARM HAS FOR SALE 20 PURE bred Ancona year-old hens, at bargain, \$1.00 each, mated pens Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Free cockerel given away with each pen of six or more hens. Booking orders now for hatching eggs, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per setting, reduction on larger orders. Baby chicks, after April 20, 25 cents each John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.

orders. Baby chicks, after April 20, 20 cents each.
John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.

SELLING DARK RED, BRILLIANT COLORED
Rose Comb Red cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.
Ferris Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels,
\$2.00 each: three for \$5.00; also new Blue Bird
incubator, 240 eggs, and one Humphrey No. 3
bone cutter. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man.

5-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$7.00; GANDers, \$8.00, from heavy stock layers. May hatched
Bronze turkeys, hens, \$6.00; gobblers, \$8.00, Goldbank strain. W. Wyandotte cockerels, from Guild's
best laying pens, \$3.00. Mrs. Fed Rinn, Manitou,
Man.

6-3

Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels from heavy winter-laying stock, \$2.00; and
Bronse yearling gobblers, \$11. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. B. Cooke, Sovereign, Sask. 4-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00;
bens, \$4.00; Martin White Wyandotte cockerels,
\$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Blomquist Farm,
Madlson, Sask. 5-5

Madlson, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. SILVER-LACED
Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00;
Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00 each. Mrs. J. M.
Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 5-3 PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKER-els, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Bourbon Red turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Bronze turkey hens, \$6.00. J. Edmundson, Kelloe, Man. 6-2

FARMERS, GRADE UP YOUR FLOCKS FOR meat and egg producers with Dark Cornish cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Cornish pullets, \$2.50; Ancona pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man.

BLACK ORPINGTON, BLACK LANGSHAN, Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.25; white toms, \$5.00; trio Toulouse geese, \$10. A. White, Fairlight, Sask.

Sask. 7-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE YEARLING TOMS, \$8.00:
Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. A. Beaton,
Watson, Sask. 7-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE AND R. G. BUFF
Leghorn cockerels, from select pens, \$3.00 and \$2.00.
Albin Erickson, Midale, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED S. G. WHITE LEGHORNS AND
Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50
each. Mrs. John Yellowlees, Tessier, Sask. 6-2

BOOKING OUR WELL KNOWN BEED TO

BOOKING OUR WELL-KNOWN BRED-TO-lay, baby chicks—eggs, breeders. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-6

Ranch, Steveston, R.C.

COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds,
\$2.50 each. M. McIver, Limerick, Sask.

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, \$5.00 A PAIR.
Edward Graham, Markinch, Sask.

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$3.00 TO
\$5.00. Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man.
6-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

OR SALE—50 BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM our Chicago prize-winning tom that weighs 40 pounds. Young toms, 20 to 23 pounds, \$10; young hens, 14 to 16 pounds, \$8.00. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, AVERAGE 18 pounds, \$7.00; pullets, average 12 pounds, crate four, \$18; vigorous, unfattened beauties, from winners three years. Chas. Davenport, Rockhaven, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEYS, EARLY HATCH, FREE-range birds, toms, \$8.00 to \$10; hens, \$7.00. Satisfaction or money refunded Jas. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8.00 hens, \$5.00; two for \$9.00; big stock Pekin drakes, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00. Wm. 8 Muir, Rokeby, 6.4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, University of Saskatchewan strain, old tom weighs 40 pounds, well marked. Toms, 88.00 and \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Box and \$10; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. E. B. Cressman, Box 6-3.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms over 18 pounds, \$6.00; under 18 pounds, \$6.00; under 10 pounds, \$6.00; hens over 10 pounds, \$6.00; under 10 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 6-3.

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, 22-POUND TOMS, \$10; 15-pound hens, \$7.00; 120-egg Grain Growers incubator, good as new, \$20. James Clark, Macdonald, Man. 6-2.

donaid, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, large, healthy birds, weighing from 18 to 22 lbs., \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Millard Green, Medora, Man.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. from Chicago prize-winning stock, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; one-year tom, \$8.00. D. E. Alfrey, Carstairs, Alberta.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Shoemaker strain, young toms, 20 to 25 pounds toms, \$8.00; hens, \$4.00; large Toulouse ganders. \$4.00. Mrs. Jack Dunn, Russell, Man.

PURE BRONZE GOBBLERS, MAY HATCHED. average 20 pounds, \$7.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian. Wishart, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00. Apply Mrs. Wm. Murdy. Manitou, Man.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE BONED toms, \$8.00. Order early. George Dobson, Mortich Sask

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE AND GANders, \$5.00. Good stock. Wm. J. Cornock, Greenway, Man.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$2.00. Mrs. Maxson, Box 237, Drumheller, Alta, 7.2

PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE TURKEY HENS.
12 pounds or more, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps.
Forgan, Sask. 7-3
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — TOMS.
\$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Toms, 20 pounds, beautiful birds. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 7-3-3

BRONZE GOBBLERS, MAY HATCH, \$6.00: hens, \$4.00: 1921 tom, \$8.00. Hardisty or Alliance. James Gascoyne, Battlebend, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS. \$2.50; pair, \$5.00. Melvin R. Park, Carman, Man. PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.00; LARGE gander, \$5.00. Mrs. Alvin Kinns, Weyburn, 8ask,

PURE TOULOUSE GEESE, EITHER SEX. extra large birds, \$5.00. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

Goodwater, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND
toms, \$5.00. Roy Calvin, Grimn, Sask. 7-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 POUNDS,
\$8.00. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask 7-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens and toms of fine, large parents, \$6.00 and \$8.00 Robert Hall, Wapella, Sask.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE, APRIL-geese, \$4.50; ganders, \$5.50. S. A. Dear-naud, Man.

born, Arnaud, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2,50; DUCKS; \$2,00; three ducks, one drake, \$8.00. Mrs. Royeroft, Shapson, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Jas. Mulli-gan, Watrous, Sask.

gan, Watrous, Sask. 16-18, \$0.00. Mrs. Jas. MulliMAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$4.50;
hens, \$3.00. W. D. McLeod, Ruthilda Sask.

LARGE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE
toms, \$8.00. Mrs. George Gibson, Carman, Man.

WHITE CHINA GEESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$6.00;
trios, one male, two females, \$13. Mrs. S. R.
Barber, Wolseley, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOYER

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 10 pounds up, \$8.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson. Box 33, Craik, Sask. WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$5.00: toms, \$7.00. Eggs in season. Three firsts, saska-toon, 1922. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 3-5

toon, 1922. James vallace, Borden, Saska5-6
PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
hens, University strain, from a 45-ib. tom, \$5.00.
Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta.
FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, 20 pounds, \$8.00 each; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Bergey Bros. Rosser, Man. 4-4
EL LING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH
Toulouse geose, \$5.00; ganders, \$0.00. John
Thomas, Bartney, Man. 5-5
PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$3.00; DUCKS,
\$2.00; Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00. Duncan Gates,
Estevan, Sask.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—HENS

Estevan, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—HENS, \$3.50.

Mrs. Parker, Hayrield, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18, 20 POUNDS, \$7.00. H. Dear, Langham, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. W. D. Roberts, Waldron, Sask. 3-5

Plymouth Rocks

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM ored-to-lay strain, government inspected, pen headed by two ringlet cockerels, one winning first prize, Saskatoon, 1922, \$4.00; two for \$7.00; hens, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 2-5

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from winning strains, inspected and mated by government inspector, quality guaranteed, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—THE INVINCIBLES—600
satisfied customers, exhibition cockerels, \$5.00,
\$7.50 up: 261 egg-line, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00
up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas,
Williamson, Vanguard, Sask.

Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 5-5
BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,
from eggs from Man, Agricultural College's choicest
pens, \$3.00 and \$4.00. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville,
Sask.

BARRED ROCKS — SELECTED WINTER layers and Manitoba Agricultural College cockerels of over 200-egg stock, \$1.50, 15 eggs; \$9.00, 100. Ellerby Bros., Throne, Alta.

SIXTY GUARANTEED CHOICE PURE-BREE Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$2.00; yearling bans, \$1.25; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Aita.

BARRED ROCKS — COMBINING BEAUTY, weight, egg production, cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask.

SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large birds, from University heaviest winter laying strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. Glidden, Sask.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED,
well matured, strong, active birds, bred from laying
contest winners, pedigreed stock, \$5.00 each.
W. Whitmarsh, Bredenbury, Sask.

W. Whitmarsh, Bredenbury, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
weighty, vigorous, well marked
McDermot, Hazelridge, Man.

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK
cockerels, April hatched, \$2.50; two, \$4.00. Wm.
Johnston, Gladstone, Man.

Johnston, Gladstone, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM my winners, well marked, \$5.00 each. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, big birds, good laying strain, \$2.50 each. Emil Hanson, Big Valley, Alta.

SELLING—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, \$3.00: two, \$5.00. A. E. Lund, Innes, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine large birds, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Watrous Sask.

Sask. 6-6
CHOICE PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED
Rock cockerels, J2.00. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta.
LOVELY BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKERels, from good winter layers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00.
Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 2-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCF ROOST ers, from spiendid winter layers, \$2.50 each; pullets \$2.00. O. Kolstad. Viscount, Sask. \$2.00. O. Kolstad. Viscount, Sasr.

LARGE, DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.
laying strain, \$4.00. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden,
4-5

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SELECTED
\$2.50 and \$3.50. R. Ludlow & Sons, Assinibola
Sask.
6-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKerels, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50. Edna Bond, Truax, Sask. LOVELY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM 274-egg stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask.

URE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25; yearling hens, \$2.00; laying strain. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, sired by \$50.00 bird. Mrs. Peeler, Negonya Man.

6-2 E "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY" rred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, stor, Alta. CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25; TWO, \$4.00. Wm. Seal, Jr., Valor, Sask: 6-2

Leghorns

ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn cockerels, from my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each; \$5.00 two. Percy Neale, Loyat, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 each. The leading Bar-ron strain of Western Canada. Richard Detta, Findjater, Sask. 6-5

JUST ARRIVED FROM FERRIS, A 300 STRAIN cockerel, heads government tested pen, eggs, \$3.00: other pens, \$2.00 per 15; cockerels, \$3.00, from 300-egg cockerels. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Wesley Horn,

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-crels, heavy laying stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK AND White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Karl Hult, Waseca, Sask.

SINGLE COMB) WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERels, bred from my winners, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man. \$

SELLING—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, \$1.50 each; two, \$2.50. W. R. Brockinton, Elva, Man. 7-5 erels, \$1.50 e Elva, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEG-horn cockerels, \$2.50 each, of good laying strain and exhibition quality. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 5-5

Man. 5SINGLE COMBS, CHOICE BROWN LEGHORN
and Minorea cockerels, \$1.50; fancy, \$2.50. Paramount Stock Farm, Craigmyle, Alta. 5-3
TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS
and Wyandottes; 70 pullets averaged 209 in 12
months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 40-7

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Joe T. Rokos, Strome, Alta.

SELLING - S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, \$1.50. R. T. Elliott, Wiseton, Sask. 7-2

WHITE S. C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00: pullets, \$1.00. Merle Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 7-4

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Jas Currie, Viking, Aita. 7-3

Wyandottes

big husky White Dotte cockerels, having in their veins the best White Wyandotte blood in Canada. Prices within the reach of all. Look up our winnings at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, or, better still, write us and we will tell you all about them, and quote you prices you can afford to pay. Miller Bros., Bladworth, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM winners at egg contest in Manitoba and Connecticut, \$2.25 each; also Silver-Laced cockerels. Mrs. Osborne, Birnie, Man. 6-2

WHITE WYANDOITE COCKERELS, SONS OF hens winning Manitoba egg contest, 1921, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Mrs. McLean, Box 65, Cardale, A.2.

Man.

SELLING OUT MY FAMOUS CONTEST WINning stock, large, true type, pure White cockerels,
\$2.50; hens, \$1.50. John McCheane, Borden,
Boden, Boden,

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Not one compilant last year. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, noted Dean strain from Vancouver Island, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00. Mrs. Greig, Myrtle, Man.

PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, vigorous, healthy birds, Martin's 200 to 262-egg strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, good laying strain, \$3.00. E. Badham, Eston, Sask. Sask. 6-3
SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerejs, \$2.00 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne,
Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Chris. Berg,
Rokeby, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, \$2.50. Maurice Donnelly, Herbert,
Sask. 6-3

6-3
SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockerels, Martin strain, May hatch, \$1.75 each
Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask.
6-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 5-4 CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITI
Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00
five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

CHOICE SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKerels, \$3.00 each. Henry Meyer, Gilbert Plains
Man.

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels from real winter layers, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Graham, Markinch, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. S. Dempsey, Broad-view, Sask.

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, culled by University expert, \$2.00 cach. Otto Sorsdahl, Goodwater or Midale, Sask. 7-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, Regal strain, \$2.00. Mrs. W. N. Tuder, Davidson, Sask.

Davidson, Sask.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, select birds, \$3.00 each. Robert Muirhead, Carberry, Man.

Derry, Man. 7-2

PURE-BRED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$5.00 each. H. M. Harvey, Tribune, Sask. 7-2

OR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Can ship on C.N. or C.P. Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, bargains, \$2.00. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 7-2

Orpingtons

EARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE WESTERN Canada's leading exhibition utility strain, winners of best display, many special prizes and cups at Caigary, Edmonton, Saskatoch and Lloydminster shows: yearling hens, #3.00: cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta.

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTONS, COCKER-els, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.25 Mrs Henry Glefer. Driver, Sask. 6-4

Driver, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS,
laying strain, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. E. A.
Keller, Cayley, Alta.

GLARK'S PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN BUFF
Orpington cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00; trice, \$13
and \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 5-3
PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,
first prize winners, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask.

7-4
PURE BRED BUFF ORBINGTON COCKERELS.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS good laying strain, \$2.00. Jas. Hood, Castor, Alta. 7-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—FEW CHOICE BREED-ing cockerels. Reasonable prices. W. Duff, 148 Argyle St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.00 each. Can ship on C.N. or C.P. Stockton, Limited, Wordsworth, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—ALL OUR PRIZE-WIN-ning stock for sale. Singles and pens. Send for list. McArthur Farms, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg. PURF-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$2 00 each. A. Demasson. Regent, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$3.00 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquia, Sask. 6-3

Rhode Islands

FOR SALE

S.C. Rhode Island Reds Barred Plymouth Rocks 100 Breeding Males from high-producing birds,

Day-old Chicks—April 15 to June 1, 30c each. After June 1, 20c each.

Hatching Eggs from stock with R.O.P. records over 175 eggs, \$4.00 per setting of 15; three settings, \$10. Flock matings, \$2.00 per setting of 15; \$10 per 100.

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HOME OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS—MY Reds won more prizes than any Reds in the West, winning over 140 this season, utility and exhibition, including 22 at Provincial Show, B.C., January, 1923, 200 bred-to-lay Rose and Single Comb cockerels, \$5.00; eags, \$3.00; baby chicks, \$35 100. R. N. Clerke, Box X, Vernon, B.C. 5-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, exhibition laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; cocks, \$4.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels at \$3.00 each, Saskatchewan University heavy-laying strain. J. J. Barber Woodrow, Sask. 4-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatoon prize winners, good laying strain, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 5-6

COATES' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, won silver cup best display Saskatoon Poultry Show, February, 1922. Cockerels, \$4.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government approved, \$5.00. Lyld Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.

Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERels, good color and type for breeding or show, \$5.00,
\$7.50, \$10 each. Geo. A. Goeglein, Tofield, Alta,
7-1

SELLING — PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, fine color, \$3.00 cach. Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Craik, Sask. 6-6 PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND cockerels, from imported stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask.

PURE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; satisfaction guaranteed. E. N. Breault Richmond, Sask.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, LAY-ing strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS, SPLENDID COCKERcis, from exhibition laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 cleeh. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 3-5

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 4-6

Macoun, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKerels, from laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$6.00. E.
Compher, Rosemary, Alta.

5-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, \$2.50 each. R. MacGregor, Craik,
Bask.

5-3

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50. HENRY

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, large egg-laying strain, \$2.00: three for \$5.00. Ward La Bar, Cralk, Sask. 7-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

Paying Bills

If every man in every clime paid every bill he owed on time, suspicions would be cut in twain from Mexico to Northern Maine. I well remember, years ago, a bill I owed Elijah Crowe. I told him he would get his pay the twenty-seventh day of May. His little squatty grocery store was seven miles away or more. When that day came I had on hand the cash to meet the day's demand, but it was raining like a flood; the road was slush, and slop and mud. There were no phones, the horse was ill, but I was pledged to pay that bill. "I promised him; it must be paid!" said I, and started out to wade. That afternoon, at half past four, I reached Elijah's dingy store. "I came." said I, "to pay my bill; I had to walk, my horse is ill." Elijah gasped. "Why, man!" said he, "there was no rush as I can see! Tomorrow—Monday, would have done, you poor bedraggled farmer's son!" That trip, no doubt, was quite absurd, but I had vowed to keep my word, to pay my bills as they came due in spite of satan or his crew! Elijah ran that little place till he grew withered in the face, but never once did he forget the day I paid that little debt. "That man is on the square!" he'd say, "He's good as gold; he's perfect pay! I'd trust him with my house and lot; he's more than Johnny on the spot!"

Black Langshans

ROYAL BLACK LANGSHANS

Cockerels, \$5.00 Hens and Pullets, \$4.00 each, Eggs, in season, \$4.00 per setting

J. B. LORIMER NEEPAWA - MAN.



PEDIGREED BLACK LANGSHAN PULLETS, \$2.00 each. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 7-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-erels, bred from my winners, \$5.00 each. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man.

Poultry Supplies

SELLING—STANDARD RELIABLE INGUBA-tor, good condition, 120 eggs, \$20; also successfu 20-egg, \$15. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 7-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

WOLFHOUNDS—CATCHERS, KILLERS OR trailers. Some registered Russian wolfhounds, registered greyhounds and foxhounds. Get a foxhound to hunt or scent with your killers. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

PERSIAN CATS (SIX MONTHS)—PURE-BRED Majes, one white; one, orange; females, one white; one, black; two, tabby, \$15 each. Something that the neighbors haven't got. They are beauties, Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

WOLFHOUNDS, FEMALES, \$12; MALES, \$15, fast, must sell. Stag and greybound cross. O. Brownridge, Browning, Sask.

IRISH RETRIEVER PUPS, MALE, THREE months old, \$15 each. C. N. Clindinin, Midale, Sask.

Sask. 7-3
STAG WHIPPET WOLFHOUND, TWO YEARS, killer, \$20. J. Roy, Macdonald, Man.
FOX-TERRIER PUPPIES—MALES, \$6.00: females, \$4.00 Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 6-2

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SMOKERS!—BUY YOUR NATURAL LEAF tobaccos from the largest tobacco mail order house in Canada. Our leaf tobaccos are of the highest grade; where quality exceeds price. We are located in the heart of the (Quebec) natural leaf tobacco growers. We will deliver to your address anywhere by parcel post, prepaid and insured at our cost, the best Sun Cured Pure Natural Canadian Leaf Tobaccos from one pound and over at our following reduced prices: Petit Rouge, Pure Havana, 50 cents per pound; Grand Rouge, Grand Bleu, Rouge Havana, 55 cents per pound; Grand Havana, Petit Havana, Burlley Leaf, Number Two, 60 cents per pound; Rouge Quesnel, Belgique, our "Special" Natural Canadian, Comstock, Kentucky, Spread Leaf, Havana Special, 65 cents per pound; Pure Quesnel Number One, Belgique, Extra Cholee, Wisconsin Selected, Rose Quesnel, 75 cents per pound; Best Pure Quesnel, Rose Quesnel, 75 cents per pound; Standard Quesnel, Rolls, \$1.25 per pound; Best Pure Quesnel Rolls, \$1.25 per pound; Best Pure

GANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO. REGALIA BRAND. guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Manbourg, \$3.25; Quesnel, \$4.00. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Beliveau Co., Winnipeg.

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CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS Wholesale Car Lets For Sale—Poplar, white, seasoned bodied, No. 1 grade, \$3.50 per cord; Spruce, dry bodied, \$4.75 per cord; Tamarac, sound, heavy, \$6.00 per cord. Fence Postramarac, 4 to 5 ins. by 7 ft., 12c each; 3 to 5 ins. by 7 ft., 9c each. All prices f.o.b, my shipping points. Wire or phone your orders at my ins. by 7 ft., 96 each. All prices f.o.b. my snip-ping points. Wire or phone your orders at my expense. DAVID WOOD, TEULON, MAN.

OAK LUMBER (ROUGH) FOR REPAIR WORK.
Excellent for doubletrees, reaches, etc. Any
dimensions. You'll buy at very low prices. Special
prices on car loads. Write, stating dimensions
and quantity required. Ben Richardson, Beaver,
6-4

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DEER HEADS, BIRDS, BUGS, MOUNTED, Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 4tf

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DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG, Feathers, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Har-grave Street. 5-13

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CUSTOM TANNERS OF HARNESS, RAW-HIDE, LACE LEATHER AND ROBES. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING

RAW HIDES, AT SMALL OUTLAY, BECOME valuable robes, or indestructible harness or lace leather, if sent to Wm. Bourke & Company, Brandon. 48-26

RAW FURS! WANTED—1,006 WEASEL, 35 cents to \$1.25; 1,000 wolf, \$8.00 to \$20. I pay charges. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask.

RAW FURS—I WANT AT ONCE WOLF, weasel, muskrats. Send a trial shipment. You cannot make any mistake in sending all your furst to me. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask

SEEDS See also General

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND and third generation; also Victory oats, Premost fax and improved Squaw corn. Proven high-yielding strains. We have hundreds of testimonials from highly satisfied customers. We are selling this seed at a price where every farmer can afford to seed his entire acreage. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask.

STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS WIN again. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon. Unsurpassed for yield. Put up in best quality three-busbel sacks. Cleaned and registered. First generation, \$1.25 bushel: second generation, \$1.00. Backs free. Samples on request. Order early Supply limited. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask...6-3

FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS
10B. Investigate this valuable new strain. We
have specialized in registered seed for ten years.
Marquis 10B has eclipsed all other strains. Grown
under supervision of registered seed inspector on
new breaking. \$2.50 bushel, sacks included.
Batisfaction or money refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man.
6-3

REGISTERED WHEAT—DR. WHEELER'S 19B Marquis, absolutely pure, full score for purity in neid inspection. Every bag inspected and scaled by Seed Growers' Association. First generation, \$4.25 bag; second generation, \$3.25 bag. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 7-5

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS—WE ARE IN the market to buy several car loads registered and improved Victory and Banner oats. Must be absolutely free from wild oats. Send us at least two-pound sample. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd. Wilcox, Sask. 4-5

WIICOX, Bask. 4-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS, FIRST AND SECOND generation, registered, \$2.00 and \$1.60 bushel. Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Only 400 bushels. Norman Fisher, Sedalla, Alta.

CHOICE REGISTERED MARQUIS, 100 PER cent. pure, \$1.75 bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 7-3

SELLING — REGISTERED SEED GRAIN.

Prices to suit the times. Thus Morison, Argyle,
Man.

Various

Seager Wheeler's Descriptive Booklet of choice, pedigreed Seed Grain is ever this season for high yielding, high pedigree grains. Everything offered is first generation seed. Registered and unregistered at low cost. Send for a copy now before supply is exhausted.

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WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

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USE CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

TESTED for Western Canada climatic conditions and proven by TEST THE BEST IN THE WEST. Vegetable and flower seeds, nursery stock and perennials. Write today for our 1923 seed and plant catalogue.

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KUBANKA WHEAT (AMBER), WITHSTANDS rust and soil drifting better than Marquis, \$1.20 per bushel. Leader oats, from crop yielding 80 bushels per acre, 60 cents per bushel. Victory oats, very heavy cropper, 60 cents per bushel. All grown from highest priced company seed and absolutely clean. Bags extra. Harry Peake, Alexander, Man.

FREE—SAMPLE FLOWER SEEDS FOR TEN names of your neighbors whom we can send 1923 catalog northern-grown field and garden seeds. Kota rust-resistant wheat. Acclimated Early Flint corn. Valker-Christensen Co., Minot, North Dakota.

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SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST generation, from registered seed. Also quantity genuine Spring Rye seed, free all noxious weed seeds and wild oats, recleaned, ready for drill. Prices, samples on request. Frank Jellis, Marshall, Sask. C.N.Rly.

7-5

Prices, samples on request. Frank Jells, Marsani, Sask. C.N.Riy. 7-5
KUBANKA, DURUM, BURBANK'S, QUALITY
Spring and Winter, ripens in 85 days. Winter
wheats, World's Wonder, Minnturkey, Alberta
Red Bark barley, Mammoth and Leader oats,
Premost flax. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane,
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McKENZIE SEED—OUR STOCKS ARE READY;
pedigreed and highly recleaned, ready to seed.
Do not buy until you receive our catalog, which is
free for the asking. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd.,
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SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS.
Also car Ruby wheat. James Partridge, Carnduf,
Sask.

3-5

Wheat

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT LANG'S Strain, grown on our own Seed Farms at Indian Head in 1922, and solid direct to growers in lots of two bushels and over. First Generation, registered, at \$2.50 per bus, sacks free. Second Generation, registered, at \$1.85 per bus, sacks free. Also No. 1 Seed Marquis (grown from Registered Seed,) in bulk, car lots, re-cleaned for drill, at \$1.25 per bus, or smaller lots at \$1.35 per bushel, sacked. Terms f.o.b Indian Head. Cash with order, or deposit and balance draft against bill of lading. Special price to County Agents, Grain Growers' Associations, Co-operative Associations, Agricultural Sciedles, Seed Centres and Group Farmers and one car lots of Registered Seed. ANGUS MACKAY FARM SEED CC. LTD., INDIAN HEAD, SASK. REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT

EARLY TRIUMPH SEED WHEAT, GROWN on breaking from seed purchased from Dr. Wheeler, yielded 15 bushles acre more than Marquis 1922, easily eight days earlier, cleaned, bagged, \$2.65 bushel. Sample on request. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask.

Semans, Sask. 6-3

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS
of 13 years careful hand selection as member of
the C.B.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70
bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag;
not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas N Lintott,
Raymore Sask. 1-5

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, No. 1 NORTH-ern, true to type, but slightly weathered. Cleaned, sacked, \$1.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Leduc. ten cents. Wilfort Bros., Leduc, Alta.

SELLING—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, second and third generation, clean, pure and true to type, price \$1 40 per bushel, sacked. Also improved Banner oats, clean, plump sample, price \$5 cents per bushel, sacked. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, FIRST YEAR, grown from McFayden's pure seed, \$1.25, clean, Mensury barley, pure, \$65 cents, bags extra. White Blossom Sweet Clover, extra good, bagged, ten ents. Jas. Good & Son, Fillmore, Sask.

KUBANKA WHEAT FOR SALE, \$1.25, cleaned, f.o.b, Windthorst, Sask.

\$25kL1NG—PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.35 PER

SELLING PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.35 PER bushel, sacks free. A. R. Tanner, Davidson,

Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE KUBANKA, FROM HAND pleked seed grown on breaking, \$2.60 per bushel, sacks free. A. Blane, Harrowby, Man.

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, cleaned and sacks, \$1.30 uncleaned, \$1.15 bushel, f.o.b., Ledue, Alta. W. H. Bye.

CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN FROM Seager Wheeler's first generation pedigreed seed, \$1.30 bushel, cleaned, sacks extra. H. Wiseman, Jenner Alta.

KUBANKA WHEAT, AMBER VARIETY, \$1.25 per bushel. Send bags. Ansley Smith, Carroll.

KUBANKA SEED WHEAT, AMBER, \$1.2 bushel, car lots. J. Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 7bushel, car lots. J. Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 7
RED BOBS SUPREME SEED DIRECT FROM
Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50,
f.o.b. Tugaske. T. W. Russell, Tugaske, Sask.

FOR SALE—GAR LOAD SUPREME (RED
Bobs) Ai quality, \$1.25 bushel, short time only
Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, PLUMP, PURE
and clean. Price \$1.25; bags extra. H. A. Meyer,
Gilbert Plains, Man. 6-4

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, GLEANED,
sacked, \$1.46 bushel. Geo Strachan, Crandall,
Man. 6-3

Man.

RED FIFE WHEAT SEED, DR. SAUNDERS',
early, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. F. Facer, Biggar,
6.2

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CHOICE, \$1.45. bags included. Special terms 50 bushels or more W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man. 4-5

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL, E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura Sask. 51tf

Oats

SELLING—WISCONSIN OATS. BETTER yielder by from 10 to 30 bushels per acre in two-year test than Banner or Victory. Four bushels, \$5.00. Write Walch Farm, Marquette, Man. 6-5 SELLING—GOLD RAIN OATS, NO NOXIOUS weeds; seed or feed Car lots, 60c; small lots, cleaned, 75c. Bags extra. Geo. Kurts, Goodwater, Sask. 6-3

Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—VICTORY OATS, SECOND GENeration, 75 cents; Marquis and Ruby wheat, third
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cent. Grown on breaking. Roy Brownridge
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SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS COLDEN RAIN
oats, cleaned, 60 cents f.o.b. Portreeve. Sample
on request. Orwell Nairn, Portreeve, Sask.

SELLING—RECLEANED GOLD RAIN OATS,
grown on breaking, car load, 50 cents; small lots,
60 cents. Bags extra. J. P. Jenkins, Kelvington,
Sask. 7-2.

Sask.

SEED OATS—CAR LOAD PURE AMERICAN
Banner, from registered seed, 50 cents bushel,
D. J. Paterson, Herton, Man. 6-5

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN ABUNDANCE OATS,
50 cents per bushel; bags extra. Neil McDonald,
Fertile, 8ask. 6-2

Fertile, Sask.

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, SACKED, ready for drill, 85 cents bushel. Frank Mead, Ogema, Sask.

SELLING—2 C.W., FEED OATS, BALED HAY. Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask.
3-11

3-11
SELLING -4,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, price 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Angusville. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 4-4
SELLING - THREE CARS BANNER OATS. Apply Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 5-5

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, READY FOR drill, \$1.00 bushel. Hanneuse, Wayne, Alta. 4-4 VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, READY FOR drill, \$1.00 bushel. Hanneuse, Wayne, Alta. 4-4

Flax

PURE WILT-RESISTING PREMOST FLAX, yielded 30 bushels last year, \$3.00 bushel, bags included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 6-5
PREMOST FLAX—SEED GUARANTEED PURE, clean, \$3.00, f.o.b. Tugaske, Sask. T. W. Russell, Tugaske, Sask.

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BARK BARLEY, 85 CENTS PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked. Halldorson Bros., Elfros.

Sask,

SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY, R. E. BARber, Argyle, Man. 6-5

SELLING—MENSURY SEED BARLEY, 65
cents. Milton Donogb, Griswold, Man. 6-3

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked, \$1.00 per bushel. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask

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HUBAM SWEET CLOVER SEED SELLING—Annual White Blossom variety, \$80 bushel; 10 lbs., \$6.00; less than 10 lbs., 70-per lb. Prepald any station or post office. Bagsfree. Cash with order.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never been winter killed. Extra No. 1, 12 cents pound; No. 1, 10 cents pound; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks extra. Government tested. Special rates for large orders and car lots. Sample free. Rye and brome grass, 10 cents pound. Guernsey Seed Centre, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask.

3-5

Centre, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—
Grown and carefully selected for five years in
Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarlfied, 10 cents
pound, f.o.b. Sintaluta, Sask., bags included.
W. G. Hill & Sons. w. G Hill & Sons

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED. Saskatchewan grown, recleaned, hulled, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask., bags in-cluded. L. H. Whitelock.

cluded. L. H. Whitelock. 2-5

**OR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNment tested, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per
pound, f.o.b. Roche Percee, Sask. Joseph Brinkworth, Roche Percee, Sask. Joseph Brinkworth, Roche Percee, Sask. Joseph Brinkder Grand Grand Grand Grand Grand
Western rye, ten cents, and Golden
Millet, four cents pound, bags included R
Ludlow and Sons. Assinablola, Sask.

RED, ALSIKE AND MIXED CLOVER SEEDS,
genuine northern grown, direct from the growers.
Prices right. Kenora District Co-operative Clover
Seed Growers' Association, Oxdrift, Ont. 7-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, carefully cleaned and scarified, ten cents per pound, sacks included. Frier & Lockwood, Box 68, Davidson, Sask.

SELLING—GOOD, CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, government tested, germination 95, ten cents per pound, bags free. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-6

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WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$7.00 100 pounds, cleaned and bagged. No better seed at any price. Wifred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

Jones, Invermay, Sask.

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6-2

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, CLEANED, scarfied, 50 cents pound, prepaid. R. Currie, Thornhill, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Quill Lake, Sask, Sacks included. Box 65.

HULLED, CLEANED, SCARIFIED WHITE Blossom sweet clover seed, 8½ cents pound. A. Jolley Minlota, Man

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, NINE cents pound, bags included. Ed. Nichol, Truax, Stock.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, CLEANED, scarfied and sacked, ten cents a pound. Sample on request. Wm. Odell, Kincaid, Sask. 5-4 on request. Wm. Odell, Kincald, Sask. 5-4

DON'T BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED WITHOUT
getting my freecircular. L. H. Weller, "Specialist,"
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FIBRE AND FERTILITY USE BROME SEED. Choice, cleaned and sacked, \$11, 100; 200 or over, \$10.50. C. N. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man. RR 2,

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
seed, cleaned, hulled, \$9.00 hundred, bags included. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 7-4

SELLING—3,500 POUNDS MILLET SEED,
3 ½ cents pound. J. P. Loewen, Lowe Farm,
Man. 7-4

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, NINE CENTS pound, bagged ready. Ansley Smith, Carroll,

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, ten cents pound, bags included. Sample on request 8. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 7-5

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\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)—
50 Everbearing Strawberries, 100 Standard Strawberrie, three Peonles, 50 Asparagus, seven Hardy
Flowers, Catalog free, Strand's Nursery, Box 9,
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PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW
berries, pruned for planting, Postpaid \$5.00 per
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SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON. RED
Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request.
Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man.

WANTED—FEED OATS AND FEED BARLEY.
Wire or write price, f.o.b. shipping point.
Short, Coronation, Alta.

6-2

Short, Coronation, Alta.

OAT SHEAVES, BAILED, CAR LOTS, \$12 PER ton. A. E. Hastings, Maldstone, Sask.

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54 FOR SALE—OAT SHEAVES, FIV sheaf. D. Livingstone, Halladay, Alts FIVE CENTS

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SELLING-THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT COMPLETE, good condition, comprising Avery 20-h.p. engine, equipped Gould balance valves, Avery separator, 36-64 Garden City feeder and all attachments, sook car, wagon and tank, including pump Sacrifice price. F. C. Jobson, Bladworth, Sask. 6-3
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEW GRAND Detour power-lift four-bottom independent beam plow. Sold my engine. Exchange for cattle, hogs or miled cows. F. Winchell, Craik, Sask. 6-2
14-28 AVERY 24-46 FAIRBANKS SEPARATOR

14-28 AVERY 24-46 FAIRBANKS SEPARATOR, plows with both bottoms. Cheap for cash, or will trade for larger gas or steam thresh-ng outfit. Wm. G. Kreesy, Klpling, Sask. 6-4 SELLING—FIRST \$400 CASH TAKES MY 10-20 Titan tractor. In first-class condition. E. Hegy, Airdrie, Alta.

EXCHANGE BIG "4"-36 ENGINE, IN GOOD condition, for 20-inch separator or horses and cattle. E. Foreman, Milestone, Sask

FOR SALE—EIGHT-HORSE INTERNATIONAL engine, on skids, good condition, \$100. Thos. Findlay, Briercrest, Sask. 7-3

15-FOOT COCKSHUTT SURFACE PACKER, \$90; Massey-Harris 20-run shoe drill, almost new, \$110. L., Box 54, Nutana, Sask.

FOR SALE—THREE STUBBLE BOTTOMS FOR John Deere engine gang, nearly new. H. Halvor-sen, Broadview, Sask. sen, Broadview, Sask.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND 1922 MASSEYHarris high-lift, three-dise plow. Box 102, Ogema,
7-3

SELLING—GRAND DETOUR ENGINE GANG, three stubble bottom, power-lift, in good condition, \$125. J. R. McGhie, Ogilvie, Man.

WANTED UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' FAN-ning mill, latest model. Write A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. FOR SALE—CHAPMAN WELL DRILL ENGINE and tools, in good condition. C. Heron, Ogema, 5-5

NE SIX-FURROW ENGINE DISC PLOW
and four-furrow rod breaker, self lift. What offers?
Henry Austrum, Mantario, Sask.
6-7

FOR SALE, CHEAP—WELL DRILL. APPLY Dan Tyson, Kramer, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—15-30 TRACTOR, ALSO STEEL beam brush breaker. Box 144, Govan, Sask. 5-4
WANTED—No. 47 FORKNER CULTIVATOR. Degand, Dollard, Sask. 6-3

WANTED—OLD MONARCH TRACTOR, 12-29, for repairs. C. McArthur, Toutes Aides, Man. 7-4

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In the Famous Vauxhall District, I River Irrigation Project—200,000 Acres Irrigable. Bow

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miles south and two miles east of Venn, in the
famous Last Mountain Valley, on main auto road
Good land and fair buildings; spring creek running
through pasture; 160 acres fenced with woven wire,
sheep and hog proof. 400 acres under cultivation,
120 more to be broken. Full line of machinery,
horses and other stock; also feed and seed if nest
sary. For quick sale, will sell one or both farms to
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amount possible to pay down. For full particulars
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TWENTY YEARS TO PAY—THE CANADIAN
Pacific Railway Company offers good lands in the
rich open prairies or fertile park lands of Central
Alberta and Saskatchewan. These lands are ideal
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prices are low, averaging about \$18 per acre, and
the terms of payment are easy—one-tent cash,
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for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway
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6-8

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East, Calgary.

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For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Eastablished 1887.

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OREGON, STATE OF MARVELOUS BEAUTY. Ideal climate, good roads. Fine fruit, dairy, poultry, grain and mixed farms and stock ranches, one to 10,000 acres. Enquiries solicited. Arch T. Penwarden, Farm Land Specialist, 709 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

SELLING — SECTION 18-20-20-3RD, TWO miles from Abbey, Sask. Good well, good soil, no stone; two shanties; clear title. \$25 acre, six per cent. interest, 15 per cent. cash payment, balance half crop. Gust. Errengren & Son, Box 123, Hanley, Sask.

WANTED TO RENT IN MANITOBA OR SAS-katchewan, farm or ranch of from 320 to 640 acres. Open to purchase if placed right Must be good family home. Full particulars, Arthur Murphy, Niagara, N.D.

Niagara, N.D.

WANTED—THREE QUARTERS OR SECTION and half, equipped, near school, in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, to rent or manage. Six years Western experience. Canadian. R. Robinson, Harriston, Ont.

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SACRIFICE—CLEAR TITLE QUARTER-SECtion, near town, heavy land, warm house. Would
trade for house in town. R. Brakefield, Venn, Sask.

SELLING—960 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM
Souris, 400 acres ready for wheat, good buildings,
good water, lots of hay. James Herriot, Box 132
Souris, Man.

IMPROVED FARM, TWO MILES FROM
Brandon, good land, good buildings good water,
\$35 per acre; easy terms. Arthur Valens, Brandon,
Man.

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RENT. \$400 PER ANNUM. 250 ACRES. 125

Man.

RENT, \$400 PER ANNUM, 250 ACRES, 125
cultivated, good buildings, house and water, 50
feet river frontage; three miles church, school,
elevator. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 6-3

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE or rent farm lands, see or write Walch Lands Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 48-5
WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin.

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BEES—ITALIAN—FROM GEORGIA—APRIL and May delively. Three-frame nuclei, \$7.25. two-pound packages with young queens, \$5.00 Guarantee satisfaction, safe delivery, freedom from disease. Further information and quantity dis-counts from J E. Marchant Box 1335, Winnipeg.

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Toronto.

PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR STATION.
White, 60 pounds, \$14; 120 pounds, \$23. Clover,
60, \$13; 120, \$21.60. Amber, 60, \$12; 120, \$20.
In five or ten-pound pails. Buckwheat, 60, \$10;
120, \$16; in 30-pound pails. Larger orders reduced prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont.

6-5

prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 6-3 WE PAY FREIGHT—PETIT'S CLOVER HONEY Lithographed palls. Two 60-pound crates, de-livered, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 1734; Alberta, 18 cents pound, Mixed clover buckwheat, 1134, 1234 cents pound, delivered, Quantity discounts, Petit Aplaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 7-6 Petit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontarlo. 7-6
WHY BUY PACKAGE BEES WHEN YOU CAN
purchase a full colony in new ten-frame Langstroth
hive for \$20? A new bee smoker free with every
cash order during February. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man, Man.

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OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, 7.

OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, best that bees can make. 60-pound tin, \$8.00.60-pound crate five or ten-pound palls, \$8.25. Discount on large orders. Money with order or e.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Thedford, Ont.

FIVE PLACES FOR FIVE EXHIBITS, WINnipeg Garden Show—second province. Five and
ten-pound palls, 60-pound crates, \$10. Guaranteed
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ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP, GUARANTEED
absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons,
about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference,
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CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT
from producer, in five and ten-pound palls. Only
a limited amount left, to clear at \$7.80 per 60-pound
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HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$8.00; AMBER, \$6.00; Buckwheat, \$5.00 for 60 pounds. Large orders reduced prices. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

Ont.

7-2

TALIAN BEES FOR SALE—TEN FRAME
Jumbo or Langstroth. No disease. New hives.
Strong colonies only. H. J. Merkley, 706 Somerset
Building, Winnipeg.

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WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE OF SIX ten-pound palls, \$8.25. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont.

Ont.

SELLING—HONEY, CHOICE MIXED, CLOVER
and Buckwheat, 60 pounds, \$6.00. Hector Inch,
Port Hope, Ont.

MY BUCKWHEAT HONEY IS EXCELLENT.
You will be delighted. Write for prices. C. A.

60 POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00. MIXED honey, .00. Wilbur Swayse Dunville Ont. 6-5 WANTED - GUARANTEED PURE ITALIAN bees. Write J. G. Warner, Harwill, Man.

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GRAMOPHONE—FULL CABINET STYLE.
Verdi Victrola, plays all records in the world
double motor, slightly used, 24 frost-proof selections, beautiful tone. Machine alone cost \$275
Guaranteed. Sacrifice, \$135. Percy Neale, Loyat,
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world beyond is shown in Swedenborg's great work
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SILK PIECES — LARGE BUNDLE, FANCY
colored, for quilting, \$1.00 postpaid. Write for
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FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH. SEVEN CENTS
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CHILDREN'S COTTON HATS, 56 CENTS.

prepaid. Mrs. Mary_Nickason, Wiseton, Sask
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COLD LAKE TROUT, \$9.00 100 POUNDS;
Whitensh, \$7.50; delivered Kitscoty. Cash with
order. Z. A. Lefebyre, Cold Lake, Alta. 5-3
SEED CATALOG—20 PACKETS SEEDS, \$1.00.
Cotton remnants, two pounds, \$1.10. Catalog
free. Allen Novelties St. Zacharie, Que. 5-3
SELLING—TWO. CONSOLUDATED

SELLING—TWO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL vans, with light bob sleighs, good running order, \$50 each, cash. A. R. Smith, Sintaluta, Sask. 5-6

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EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING—C. E. SLATER, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. Country and trade work solicited.

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SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS-katchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western experimental stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

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WANTED—EITHER MALE OR FEMALE PRO-fessional teacher holding first-class certificate, for 8.D. No. 3794, for schoolterm commencing March 12, 1923. State salary expected. Apply with full particulars to the Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Woodrow, Kyleville, Sask.

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DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 McINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 4-5

Feed for Winter Eggs

"My hens lay excellently all winter," says George W. Somerville, Milden, Sask. "In the winter they get a mixture of wheat and oats twice daily scattered in the straw, care being observed to give them only what they will clean up. At noon they get boiled potatoes and chop with other table scraps. This helps some for green food. They also get frozen cabbage, which in my opinion is the best kind of green ration with the exception of sprouted grain which I have never grown. They have dry oat chop before them at all times and all the skim-milk available. For grit I give oyster shell and gravel.

"I always cull the flock every fall, and seem to get better egg production. I have not studied the body characteristics of a good layer, but I never keep a hen that is over two years old. I also keep the healthiest and most solid birds, the ones that moult early and are free from any indications of disease, with clear legs and clear eye."

Unconsciously Conspicuous

Harvest excursionist from B.C. with contempt for prairies declaiming in threshing caboose: "I always go down to the depot at home to see the retired prairie farmers come in. The first green things they see are the trees and the grass."

Local patriot: "And what second green thing they see?"

A Case of Temperament

"Mr. Jones, do you want to buy a cow?"

"How old is this cowf"

"I can't say. Not so very old." "Will this cow fit in with my herd? Is it a Jersey cow?"

'I don't know."

"How much milk does this cow give ?"

"I don't know how much milk this cow gives but I'll say this: She is a darn good natured cow, and she'll give you all she can."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 9, 1923.

WHEAT—Closing values today register an advance of 12 cents for the week. Markets have been very steady with some strength borrowed from recent political developments in Europe, and prices generally have been on the rise. Developments locally do not amount to much. Strength in American markets caused buying here by American interests, and gossip has it that Wall Street and the big business interests in the U.S. are back of the grain markets with the set purpose of holding values and possibly raising them when the European buyer comes into the market again. This may or may not be true. It is noticeable, however, that markets do not decline with the apathetic attitude of the importer, who is buying little if any wheat here just now, and with any improved demand it is reasonable to expect an advancing market. Cash demand is only fair, the amount of grain offering is small and the buyers are taking it at the prevailing spreads, which are practically at carrying charges and which guarantee them little if any loss and put them in a position to offer grain overseas.

OATS AND BARLEY—These markets have been dull and without feature during the week and trade confined to narrow range. There is no pressure on these markets, and demand, both export and domestic, is of small volume.

FLAX—Market declined from the high point reached early in the week and has been holding steady during the past few days. The demand from American centres has eased off, due to arrivals of Argentine flax, but undertone is still firm and stocks at terminals as well as in the country are very light.

RYE—Has shown some strength in sympathy with wheat, but very light trade going on

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RYE—Has shown some strength in sympathy with wheat, but very light trade going on both in cash and futures. There is a little better enquiry for the top grades of rye and spreads have narrowed up fractionally.

	WINN	IPEG	FUT	URES	4		
Feb. 5 to 10) inclu	sive	-			Week	Venr
5	6	7	8	9	10	Ago	Ago
Wheat-							
May 114	1131	1141	1134	114	1151	1124	1274
July 114	1121	114	113	114	1154	1121	1271
Oats-							
May 491	49	49	481	49	494	494	474
July 484	481	48	481	49	48	491	474
Barley-							
May 581	581	584	581	584	594	58	63
July 581	581	581 581	581	58	591	581	61
Flax—							-
May 244	2361	2371	2361	2361	237	235	2284
July 2381	232	231	2321	2311	231	2301	229
Rye-							
Dec. 86	85	85	841	851	851	841	101
July 864	851	85		85	851	831	

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, February 9.
The Liverpool wheat market closed today as follows: March, 9s 7½d; May, 9s 6½d per 100 lbs. Exchange rate: Ca funds, \$4.71. Liverpool close, a bushel, March, \$1.35\frac{1}{2}; May, \$1.35\frac{1}{2}. Canadian as per

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.20 \(\) to \$1.30 \(\); No. 1 northern, \$1.18 \(\) to \$1.28 \(\); No. 2 dark northern, \$1.17 \(\) to \$1.28 \(\); No. 2 dark northern, \$1.17 \(\) to \$1.22 \(\); No. 3 dark northern, \$1.13 \(\) to \$1.22 \(\); No. 3 northern, \$1.10 \(\) to \$1.20 \(\); No. 3 northern, \$1.10 \(\) to \$1.20 \(\); No. 1 hard, \$1.17 \(\) to \$1.21 \(\); Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 \(\) to \$1.20 \(\); No. 1 hard, \$1.14 \(\) to \$1.16 \(\); No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05 \(\) to \$1.07 \(\); No. 1 durum, \$7 \(\) to \$0.93 \(\); No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03 \(\) to \$1.05 \(\); No. 2 durum, \$5 \(\) to \$93 \(\); No. 3 amber durum, \$1.00 \(\) to \$1.04 \(\); No. 3 durum, \$93 \(\) to \$7 \(\) \$c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports 233 Canadians, Ontarios 11½c to 12½c per lb. on foot. Westerns 9½c to 11½c. Trade slow. Irish 11½c to 12½. Scotch 14½c to 14 2-3.

Birkenhead reports killers strike settled and 1,105 Canadians ready for sale.

London sold 460 Canadian dressed sides of fair quality from 18½c to 19c, under a slow trade.

slow trade.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian bacon selling from 3s to 6s lower. Canadian leanest 84s to 94s., lean 80s to 94s, prime 80s to 84s. American 65s to 75s. Irish 117s to 130s., small supplies. Danish 94s to 104s. Market very slow and some sales have been made below the above quotations. Danish killings 54 648 head ings 54,618 head.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending February 9:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,446; hogs, 3,087; sheep, 187. Last week: Cattle, 3,888; hogs, 5,977; sheep, 517.

The market this week continues to be draggy on all butcher cattle although the receipts have not been heavy on this marriket. Markets in East and South have been very dull. We think these conditions are only temporary and look for a revival of prices on good cattle at any time. Would advise shippers to keep in close touch with us.

us.

We beg to quote the following prices:
Fat cows are selling from 3½c to 3½c; fat
heifers from 4c to 4½c with a few good ones at 5c.

WHEAT PRICES Feb. 5 to 10 inclusive.											
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6					
Feb. 5 6 7 8 9	110 109 110 110 109 110	1081 1071 1081 1081 1081 1081	106 105 106 106 105 106 107	101 1001 1011 1001 101 101	94 931 941 941 941 951	87 86 87 87 87 87 88					
Week Ago Year	1081	1061	1041	991	921	851					
Ago	1284	1244	1171	110	102	961					

Hogs have advanced 60 cents since last quotation, and are steady today at 9½c for thick smooth with a 10 per cent. premium

for selects.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very with last week, sheep and tamb receipts continue very light, prices holding firm with last week, choice lambs bringing 12c; choice lightweight sheep from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta

should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

the following are present	quo	THE	ions;
Prime butcher steers	5.50	to	\$5.75
Good to choice steers	5.00	to	5.50
Medium to good steers	4.75	to	5.00
Common steers	3.50	to	4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00	to	4.75
Common feeder steers	3.00	to	3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50	to	4.25
Common stocker steers	3.00	to	3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.50	to	5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50	to	4.25
Medium heifers	3.00	to	3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50	to	2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50	to	3.75
Fair to good cows	3.00	to	3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00	to	2.50
Canner cows	1.00	to	1.50
Choice veal calves	6.50	to	9.00
Common calves	4.00	to	4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00	to	4.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., February 9.— Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,000; calves, 800; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 1,200; cars, 158. Cattle—Beef steers, \$5.75 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$6.50 to \$8.00. Cows and helfers, \$3.75 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00

to \$6.00. Canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$3.75 to \$4.25. Veal calves, \$5.00 to \$10.25; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$9.50. Stock-feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$5.50

steers, \$4.00 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.00.
Hogs—Hogs, \$6.50 to \$8.35; bulk of sales, \$7.60 to \$8.25.
Sheep—Lambs, \$9.00 to \$14.75; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.25; wethers, \$6.00 to \$9.25; yearlings, \$9.00 to \$12.50; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

CALGARY

Calgary, Alta.—Receipts today were 207 cattle, 4 calves, 849 hogs, 832 sheep. Choice steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; good, \$4.50 Choice steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; good, \$4.00; to \$4.60; choice heifers, \$4.00; choice cows, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Balance of cows sold at capper prices around \$1.50. Good cows, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Balance of cows sold at canner prices around \$1.50. Good bulls, \$2.25; common, \$2.50; good stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$3.75 and stocker heifers, \$2.50; good lambs, \$11.25; ewes, \$6.50. Thick smooth hogs, \$9.25, and select bacon, \$10.17 off car weights. Hog prices likely to be slower.

HAY

Spot prices for well cured hay on track, Winnipeg, good at date of issue and quoted by two leading houses.

No. 1 timothy
No. 2 timothy
No. 1 red top

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 38c to 40c for fresh delivered and fresh extras are jobbing at delivered and fresh extras are jobbing at 47c, firsts 45c, pullets 42c. Some States eggs are being received and helping out the situation for fresh. A few storage eggs are still finding their way into the market, seconds jobbing 25c. Some mixed storage were shipped to Toronto and Montreal last week. There were 25 inspections in the prairie provinces last week, seven of these being interprovincial and 18 on imports. Pouliry: Market is very quiet and receipts light, quotations dressed delivered chicken 14c to 16c, fowl 8c to 16c, ducks 14c to 16c, geese 15c, turkeys 16c, ducks 14c to 16c, geese 15c, turkeys

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW Eggs: Dealers are quoting country ship-pers 35c to 50c for local fresh but very

Cash Prices, Fort William and Port Arthur, Feb. 5 to Feb. 10, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BAR 4 CW	LEY Rej.	Fd	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Feb. 5 6 7 8 9 10	78 77‡ 78‡ 77‡ 78 78 79‡	481 471 471 471 471 471 48	431 43 43 421 43 431	431 43 43 421 43 431	411 41 401 401 411 411	401 40 40 391 401 41	55 54 54 54 54 55 55	501 501 501 501 501 501 501	451 451 451 451 451 461	451 451 451 451 451 461	239 231 1 232 1 231 1 231 1 232 1	236 2284 2291 2281 2281 2281	216 2081 2091 2081 2081 2081	824 811 811 814 82 82
Week	761	471	421	421	401	391	541	50	45	45	232	229	207	801
Year Ago	901	471	441	441	431	401	601	571	50	50	2261	222	1931	981

few are arriving. In the lesection gatherers are receiv 52c. Some fresh are being from British Columbia and these are jobbing at 50c. Storage stocks are reported to be smaller with extras jobbing at 40c, firsts 30c, seconds 25c. Poultry: Situation unchanged.
EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is easy

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is easy with receipts of local fresh increasing. Dealers are offering country shippers on a graded basis delivered extras 40c, firsts 35c, these are jobbing extras 45c, firsts 42c. A few storage are still moving into consumption and jobbing at 15c to 25c. Poultry: Receipts of fresh killed practically nil. There is a good demand for frozen stock and the market remains firm.

CALGARY—Eggs: The market is described.

Stock and the market remains firm.

CALGARY—Eggs: The market is described as listless with local receipts very light. Dealers are quoting 35c delivered. Sufficient fresh are arriving from Pacific Coast points to meet the demand, these costing 30c. There is no movement of storage stocks. Poultry: Unchanged.

Rental Terms for Hay Land

Q.—I have agreed to rent my farm to a tenant, and we have fixed on a one-quarter rental as being fair for the cultivated land. We have not been able to agree on what is a fair rental for that portion of the land which is flooded every year and yields a fairly heavy crop of hay. Will you please state what you would consider a fair division of the proceeds of the hay crop?

G.S. Sask. G.S., Sask.

A .- From the nature of the agreement covering the cultivated land, I take it that the tenant supplies everything, the owner getting one-fourth of the returns for land rent. Evidently the same situation carries with regards to the hay land only the factors which determine the division of the crop make this division different for the following reasons: The under-lying principle of all-share rentals is the amount contributed by the contracting parties. Studies of the cost of producing wild hay show that the rent of land is about one-half the total cost of production. On this basis then, the owner should receive one-half of the crop as a proper and fair rental charge.—H. C. Grant.

Where Varieties Abound

If there is any doubt as to the services rendered by such an organization as the Canadian Seed Growers' Association it will be cleared away by a comparison of the situation which exists south of the line and in Canada. There is no national organization in the United States which looks after the registration of pure-bred seed. As a result the same variety may be and is sold in different states under different names, and unsuspecting experimenters do a tremendous amount of duplicated work in testing the same varieties under their several names. Take for instance Preston wheat, originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders, at the Experiment Farm, Ottawa. It was taken to Minnesota in 1895 and distributed as Minnesota No. 188. As it went to other states it acquired more names, until the same variety is sold today as Velvet Chaff, Early Java, South Dakota Climax, Bearded Fife and Red Fife, as well as by the two names given above.

These facts are brought to mind by the recent publication of Bulletin 1,074, put out from Washington, D.C., which is an effort to classify the two hundred odd varieties which are grown in the United States and to detect duplication.

Corn as a Nurse Crop

The North Dakota Agricultural College reports on the work of a farmer in that state who has successfully used corn as a nurse crop for alfalfa. As as check on his experiment, he prepared and sowed an adjoining piece of land to alfalfa, and it is said that there was no appreciable difference in the stands on the two fields. In this particular case, the corn was check-rowed, and the alfalfa broadcasted and worked in with a hay rake. In this district where winter-killing of alfalfa is a consideration, it is thought that the corn stalks in the field after the nurse crop had been cut, would assist in holding a greater weight of snow covering on the field. This method would probably not recommend itself to farmers who have a serious weed problem to contend with, for the broadcasted alfalfa would be smothered in the average field allotted to corn in the Canadian West. This experiment, however, suggests trying the alfalfa in the rows in those cases where the corn is seeded in a grain drill with some of the spouts blocked.

Here's Where You Get OUALITY Quality! Quality! We'd like to hammer home the significance of that word in our every message to you. No manufacturer ever put into his that word in our every message to you. No manufacturer ever put into his manufacturers when making sup-

plies for the British Government during the great war. The enemy had to be beaten, no matter what the cost, and so the choicest, costliest, strongest and

most durable material was used in filling government orders. Lynx-eyed inspectors were everywhere, to see that the specifications were adhered to in the minutest detail. When the war was over there were millions of dollars' worth of unused goods, all of the very highest quality that Britain can produce. We were able to make huge purchases for cash at far, far below the cost of manufacture. That is why we can supply you with such unheard-of bargains. Goods of such peerless quality have never before been sold in Canada at a fraction of their cost. Don't wait until it is too late. Order now.

Genuine British Government Cavalry SADDLE OUTFIT



This Saddle Outfit has taken the West by storm during the past few months. The first customers sent their money dubiously, wonder-ing how we could sell such a magni-ficent outfit at such a low price. Hun-dreds have since written to tell us how pleased they were. Repeat orwere. Repeat orders are coming in
by every mail. Our
ambition is to send
one of these saddle
outfits to every
farm in the West,
and it looks as if

we will do it. Don't forget that it's a complete outfit—GENUINE ALL-LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE, with einch and stirrups, 4½-lb. all-wool saddle blanket, riding bridle with lines and bit, and military tethering rope—all for \$12.50. Sold on our money-back policy, and honestly worth four

Hundreds of Unsolicited Testimonials

white all-wool scotch blankets, size 70 ins. by 90 ins. weight 8 lbs.; made of military long staple wool of finest quality. Our customers tell us they have never seen finer blankets \$8.00 for the money. Per pair...

OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS, made of best quality military long staple wool, of beautiful dark grey shade and softest texture. Size 72 ins. by 90 ins. Weight 9 pounds. \$8.00

CARDIGANS, of genuine British manufacture. Pure wool, \$2.75 brush finish, finely woven. These are worth double the price. GROUND SHEETS, waterproof, 6 feet by 3 feet, with brass eyelets. \$1.75



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The farmers of the West are extremely for-tunate to get warm Wool Blankets at such a low price. Think what they mean to you a low price. Think what they mean to you-spare blankets for emergency use in the home, for the threshing gang, camping, hunt-ing, etc. Order now for future requirements unless you want to pay more than double the price later on.

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HORSE BLANKETS

firm offered to take all our big stock of Horse Blankets at an advance on the price we are ask-ing you. Cusprice we are asking you. Customers tell us that country merchants are selling horse blankets of similar quality at from \$13 to \$15 per pair. But it doesn't make any difference — we difference — we are in the mail

are in the mail order business to stay, and we are satisfied to do a big turn-over at a small profit. These Horse Blankets are waterproof, with wool lining. They have two surcingles, with brass eyelets. Don't delay your order. The stocks in the Old Country are becoming exhausted. You'll never get an opportunity like this again.

We also have a stock of PART-WORN HORSE BLANKETS, of similar quality to above, and guaranteed in good condi. \$1.95

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ARMY CLASP KNIVES—High-grade Sheffield steel, long 75c blade; some with marlingspikes; all have can-openers. Each SLIGHTLY USED YEOMANRY RIDING BRIDLES, with \$1.75 lines and bit, in first-class condition. Each

WHITE WEB MILITARY SURCINGLES—These are splen. 60c did value at, each REGULATION PUTTEES—Overseas men will appreciate \$1.50

the value of these. Per pair

LEATHER LEGGINGS—Ideal for use about the farm or \$3.00 for hunting, etc. Made of very finest leather. Per pair.... BRITISH ARMY SHIRTS, of natural grey flannel, double \$2.50 breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Extra special value, each BRITISH OFFICERS' KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS, with \$3.00 detachable collars. The ideal garment for the farm. Each

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce

GENUINE BRITISH ARMY SWEATERS—There are very few months in the year when a Sweater is not welcome on the farm, and especially when you can obtain this high-grade, pure-wool, pull-over British Army Sweater at the exceedingly low price \$2.95

BRITISH ARMY SOCKS-You cannot obtain Wool Socks anywhere at this price. We have disposed of enormous stocks in the last few months. Per pair ... LEATHER OVERCOATS, wool lined. The very thing for driving, shooting, etc of finest leather and will last a lifetime. State chest measurement. 35.00

BRITISH OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS (Four Coats in One)—Made of triple-proof Gabardine, with detachable, all-wool fleece lining, oilskin interlining and \$27.50 check lining. Will give years of wear. Each .. HIGH BOOTS—All leather and leather lined. Nearly knee high. Best value \$9.00

we have seen in years. Per pair ... RIDING BREECHES, which are coming into general favor on western farms. \$4.50 State waist measurement. Wonderful value at.

Notice to Farmers' Organizations

STEAMER RUGS—Just the thing for driving or for emergency use in the home. \$8.50 Pure wool, beautifully woven colors. Worth \$20.00. For

We pay all forwarding charges on all orders of \$50.00 upwards. Farmers can club together and send a co-operative order through their "local", and thus save considerable money.



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